

Romberg swears he didn't know

By Donna Cooper

Responding to recent criticism over his lack of presence on campus, President Paul Romberg agreed to be interviewed by the Phoenix Tuesday. The following is Part One of a two-hour discussion. The remainder will be in next week's Phoenix. Don Scoble, Director of University Relations, was also present at the meeting.

Phoenix: Why weren't you at the United People of Color for National Liberation's rally last Wednesday?

Romberg: I was in Sacramento. I met with Willie Brown. I talked with him about the problems I see about everything from EOP to the possible charges to students. And I wanted to guide him to some legislative action. I

believe in free education and I wanted to try to get him to understand where I'm coming from on this.

Phoenix: Students at the rally were concerned that you were at a basketball game the day they had their march about the stabbing.

Romberg: I didn't know they were going to have a march. I swear I didn't know they were planning a march.

Phoenix: If you had known, would you have been there?

Romberg: I don't know. I made a commitment. You have to understand, there's a relationship there. I built that school in Bakersfield. I was the first president down there. I designed it and built it. I set up their athletic program.

I don't know if I would have attended the rally or not. That's a decision I would have had to make at the time. But

I wasn't even aware of it.

I'm not knocking anyone but this is sometimes an intentional type of thing. They want everybody, including the media, to be there. But we don't know about it. And then they say, "Why weren't you there?"

Phoenix: What about the rally last Wednesday when you were in Sacramento?

Romberg: Well, those meetings are set up long beforehand. I can't change those. I can't call Willie Brown 15 minutes before and have him say, "Sure Paul, come on in."

Phoenix: Are you planning to attend the forum on Thursday?

Romberg: No, because I have another appointment. A very, very important meeting.

Phoenix: Who is your meeting with?

Romberg: I can't tell you that. But it isn't a secret.

Phoenix: If the United People of Color wanted you to publicly address them, would there be a way this could happen?

Romberg: You know, the way I look at this is in a rally situation — and I'll be very honest with you — there is nothing I can hear them individually and we can talk about possible solutions to whatever their problems are.

Phoenix: The students at the rally were largely minority students concerned that the School of Ethnic Studies has a director instead of a dean and that the EOP program might be cut.

Romberg: EOP is a state-funded, state-legislated program. There is no way in the world I could cut it, nor would I want to. This is one of the

reasons I was in Sacramento and one of the things I brought up with Willie Brown at my last meeting with him. As long as I am president of this university there will be an ethnic studies program.

Phoenix: The difference between this school and all the other schools in the CSU system is this school has a School of Ethnic Studies and not a program.

Romberg: That's right. And nobody's talking about changing it. When I started here there was absolutely not a tenure position in that school. Now there are 13 tenured or tenure-track positions. They have not had a cut in funding where the rest of the university has.

Phoenix: Given that there is some tension and it seems to be racial do you think that a situation even remotely similar to what happened in the late '60s

could build up?

Romberg: I can't tell you what I'd like to right now because my meeting Thursday is very importantly centered around it.

Phoenix: If a potentially explosive situation arose, how would you deal with it?

Romberg: If there was danger to anyone I would have to take some action.

Phoenix: What action would you take?

Romberg: I would hope there is enough sane leadership — on the part of students and faculty — that this would never happen.

Next week: Romberg discusses fee hikes and the Educational Opportunity Program.

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Two claim harassment

Separate post-rally incidents

Two SF State students suspect police harassment because of separate incidents following last Wednesday's United People of Color rally here.

The day after a large photo of him at the rally appeared on Phoenix' front page, Hector Domenguez, an engineering student, was ticketed for mechanical specification violations by SF State's Department of Public Safety.

Also on Friday, TVC (campus television) cameraman Christian Oposo and reporter Craig Gordon said Gordon's car was broken into and the film they had taken of the rally was stolen.

Domenguez, 21, said he was double-parked on Cardenas Ave. near the New Administration Building Friday when a DPS officer pulled up and asked why the front license plate was missing. Domenguez, who had the plate in the car, showed it to the officer.

"Then another officer came up and asked the first officer, 'Do you want it?' The first officer said 'no,' and the second officer, Michael Blain, said, 'I'll get it,'" according to Domenguez.

"The officer cited me for having the fender too low, for hydraulics and for having a chain steering wheel," said Domenguez. "The officer said you're supposed to be able to turn the steering wheel one and a half times in 30 seconds. I said the wheel locks when the ignition is off, but he just ignored me."

Domenguez said he protested the ticket with his Educational Opportunity advisor Carlos Cordova, but to no avail.

"Blain said he wasn't going to change it and the chief (John Schorle) only sug-

gested that we go to Bryant Street (San Francisco's Hall of Justice) to discuss it with the city police," said Domenguez.

On the following Monday La Raza Studies Professor Roberto Rivera talked with Schorle. Rivera convinced him to call the San Francisco police to determine if the DPS could write off the ticket. Later that day a DPS officer looked at the car, decided it was only two inches too low and wrote off the ticket.

"I think it's just a case of harassment," Domenguez said of the incident.

Lt. Richard Van Slyke of the DPS denies that charge.

"I'm sorry if anyone feels that way, but we have never practiced harassment on campus," he said.

Domenguez says he had been driving the lowrider to SF State for a year and a half and had never gotten ticketed for a low fender. Van Slyke also admitted that the DPS permits lowriders on campus for the Cinco de Mayo Festival.

Channel 35 cameraman Oposo was at the rally with reporter Gordon filming two men who Oposo believes were undercover officers.

"We followed one guy and we were pretty persistent in trying to get his opinion on the rally. We asked him who he was, and he said he could not say," Oposo recalled. "We filmed him and a guy looking from the balcony. I assume they are campus police or the FBI or something."

The film was left in Gordon's car in the Mission District. Gordon said he got back from work on Friday to find that someone had broken into his car and stolen the film.

"The film, a flashlight and a little radio were stolen," said Gordon. "I'm very suspicious that it was the undercover cops that did this. It could have been a common thief but no cars around mine were broken into."

Rick Narciso and Larry Deblinger contributed to this story.



By Jan Gauthier

Dr. Helen Caldicott, anti-nuclear activist: "We've reached a stage where man cannot fight."

The horrors of nuclear war

We are all on a juggernaut to nuclear holocaust. With the push of a button, a manmade hellfire could leave the planet unfit for anything but cockroaches. Within an hour the human legacy may be no more.

People are waking up to the grim realities, shaking off the numbness that comes from years of uncertainty.

This week, Phoenix begins a series that looks at some of the warriors and issues in this struggle.

By Bill Regan

The medical perils of a nuclear attack on San Francisco were put into sharp and frightening focus at Grace Cathedral Tuesday night in a moving speech by one of the world's leading and most successful anti-nuclear activists.

Dr. Helen Caldicott, president of Physicians for Social Responsibility,

told the sold-out crowd of about 1,800 that one 20-megaton nuclear bomb exploding in the city would carve a crater 800 feet deep and three-quarters of a mile wide, instantly vaporizing any human being or building in a six mile radius.

Caldicott said the radioactive fallout from such a bomb "would either kill or lethally injure most people inside a radius of 20 miles," and superheated winds "of up to 500 mph would literally sweep people out of buildings and turn them into missiles traveling at 100 mph until they hit the nearest wall or solid object."

"Concrete and steel will burn," Caldicott told the hushed crowd, "and out to a radius of 26 miles, if you're just walking along the street, the heat will be so intense that your clothes will instantaneously ignite and you will become a flaming torch."

Dr. Caldicott, an Australian native and Boston pediatrician who founded the national Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, said she's been horrified of the consequences of a possible nuclear world war since she read Nevil Shute's novel "On the Beach" at

age 14. She resigned from her pediatrics instruction duties at Harvard Medical School in 1971 to participate in the Australian movement against French atomic tests in the Pacific Ocean.

That movement succeeded in bringing the tests to a halt, and Caldicott now works full-time to warn people all over the world of the present capability of the world's superpowers "to destroy all life on this planet."

"A 20-megaton bomb," she said, "is equal to 20 million tons of TNT. That's four times the collective size of all the bombs dropped during World War II. The Pentagon says the Russians have enough weapons to overkill every American human being some 20 times. And together, the world's superpowers can overkill every human being on earth 11 times."

Caldicott disputes President Reagan's recent statements that a limited, winable nuclear war is possible in Europe.

"We've reached a stage where man cannot fight," she said. "Any action denotes nuclear war. Conventional war

Vidal: novels to politics

By Bill Coniff

Having limited himself to droll commentaries on the U.S. political scene for over 20 years, author Gore Vidal says, "Now is the moment to make a move." Vidal's reason for his official entry last week as a Democratic candidate in the crowded race for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by former SF State President S.I. Hayakawa is "mostly because the times are dangerous."

"I'm a bit old now to have any great desire for personal promotion," he said. "Going to the Senate is not an idea of promotion to me. But it would be a means of legitimizing positions that I've been taking in a world that is a great deal more serious, because I think we are close to a nuclear war."

In a Phoenix interview before his speech at SF State, Vidal talked as though vocalizing his mind's well-rehearsed inner dialogue. He spoke with the weary, vaguely uncomfortable air of someone who has endured one too many press conferences.

However, any discomfort disappeared when he spoke before the 750 students who filled SF State's McKenna Theatre to capacity Tuesday for Vidal's "State of the Union: A Critique of Modern Politics." There, the smiles and waves came easily. Gore Vidal, the politician, emerged.

"Oh, I love it. I've always preferred politicians to people," Vidal said dryly in one of his most animated moments. "They're just so outsized and crazed. Fascinating to observe. I get on quite well with them, too. But I was brought up as one, so it's just 'home folks' to me."

Vidal, 56, was raised in the Washington, D.C. home of his grandfather, the late Oklahoma U.S. Sen. Thomas P. Gore. Although he has always been best known as one of America's great novelists, Vidal's fascination with politics has continued through his life and has infused many of his works. In 1960, he ran unsuccessfully for a New York seat in the U.S. Congress. He has since limited his political activity to essays and lectures around the country. Until now.

See Nuke, page 9

See Vidal, page 9

Keeping a native language alive

By Laura Broadwell

Sagebrush rolls through the streets of Burns, Ore., a small logging town with thin-walled homes built during the Depression to house the rural poor.

About 150 Northern Paiute Indians live in this remote territory in a colony surrounded by the white man's culture. Slowly they are losing their language and remnants of their old ways.

In the summer of 1968, a Berkeley linguistics graduate student, Michael Nichols, began what has thus far been a 13-and-a-half-year effort to record their dying language; a study he believes will take many more years to complete.

Nichols' interest began in 1967 when a Berkeley archaeology professor introduced him to the works of a 19th century Oregon doctor, W.L. Marsden, who had hunted and fished with the Northern Paiute Indians for 13 years. During this time, Marsden painstakingly collected and translated over 1,000 pages of words,

colloquialisms and tales told to him by the Indians in their native tongue.

When he suddenly died of pneumonia in 1913, Marsden's work lay unfinished.

Fascinated by this study, in 1968 Nichols went to Burns, the town where Marsden had lived.

He brought with him the Indian tales Marsden had recorded and partially translated, and sought to continue the doctor's earlier efforts.

His initial contact was an old woman to whom he said, "Tell me a story. I will pay you for your time." After taping a story he would play it back word by word and phrase by phrase, and between the two they would formulate a translation.

The old woman, careful to be paid well for her time, told Nichols a long and twisted tale. Each time she came to the end of a passage she would continue with an "and then..."

But when they sat down to translate at the story's end, the Indian woman realized the extent of her work and acknowledged her mistake in telling such a long tale.

In later contacts, she kept her stories simple and direct.

For three years Nichols spent his summer vacations from teaching with the Northern Paiute colony in Burns. Of the 150 Indians there, he worked with the very old or the infirm. Many of the young took jobs in town, when and where they could — the men in the logging industry and the women in domestic work.

It was very rare to find anyone under 30 who had a working knowledge of the native tongue.

The old people would tap out the cadence of the stories with their fingers as they recited them, Nichols said.

It will take about 10 years to organize material for each of the three years Nichols spent in the field collecting words, phrases and folk tales, he estimates.

In his spacious Richmond district apartment, numerous long, green boxes are filled with index cards with a cryptic Northern Paiute word on each one. Beneath the Northern Paiute word is an English translation

and other forms of the same word that linguists have uncovered. This is the beginning of a dictionary Nichols hopes to compile.

The apartment walls display maps with what Nichols calls "disputable boundaries of Indian territories." Anthropology, archaeology, zoology and linguistic books line his study and living room walls.

As an offshoot of his past work, Nichols' study has expanded into what he calls "linguistic archaeology." Just as an archaeologist deciphers how a group of people lived by the remains of their artifacts, Nichols deciphers Indian history using what he calls "relics within the Indian languages."

By studying ancient Indian words, for example, Nichols asserts that tribes were not as sedentary as westerners have believed and that they had a highly mobile yet technologically sophisticated culture.

See Language, page 9

A scene of traditional life for ancient Northern Paiute Indians dressed in winter garb.



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Reagan kills OSHA films

By Charles Lenatti

The biggest danger to the American worker is not hazardous working conditions, but Ronald Reagan, said Herb Gunther, director of the Public Media Center, at the Banned by Reagan Film Festival.

About 500 people attended the series of three films produced by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for the Department of Labor. The films, which were shown at the Palace of Fine Arts Sunday, were withdrawn by the federal government because they were anti-management, according to Thorne Auchter, Reagan-appointed head of OSHA.

The films, "Can't Take No More," "OSHA" and "Worker to Worker," showed health hazards from the perspective of workers. Although they were melodramatic at times, the films seemed relatively innocuous and concluded that progress has been made, largely because of safety standards set and enforced by OSHA.

"This is a matter of life and death and it must be brought home," said Rep. George Miller, D-Contra Costa, at the festival.

In banning the films, the Reagan administration was taking information away from workers, Miller said.

"As trite as the action to remove the films was, it was a serious act by the administration," Miller said.

Buck Cameron of the Bay Area Committee on Occupational Safety (BACOSH) said, "It will be a struggle to protect the rights of working people against the Reagan administration for the next three years."

Miller said, by not protecting workers the government is committing a criminal act and is no better than a street mugger.

He said the mood of Congress is to take away the right of workers to sue under product liability. Only through product liability laws, he said, do employers realize it is in their best interest to protect workers.

According to Gunther, the government action to ban the films should remind the public, "There are only two more years left until 1984."

In a democracy, Gunther said, people need access to clear and accurate information in order to make decisions. "Reagan sees information as danger," he said.

THIS WEEK

Today, March 18

Bernard Malamud will read from his works in a Poetry Center sponsored program. Malamud, two-time National Book Award winner, and author of "The Fixer," "The Magic Barrel," and other books, will appear in the Student Union rooms A-E, at 12:30 p.m.

An Open Jazz Jam, a jazz musician's gathering, at the Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m. Interested musicians should contact 469-2426.

Friday, March 19

"The Funny Old Man," by Tadeusz Rozewicz, is being given an American premiere at the Polish Arts and Culture Foundation, located at 1290 Sutter Street, at 8 p.m. Admission is \$3.50, call 474-7070 for reservations.

Saturday, March 20

"Making Inventions Work," is the subject for a two-day series of workshops and lectures on the invention process. SF State is a co-sponsor of the seminar. For registration information contact the Alliance for American Innovation, at 398-2291.

Sunday, March 21

Bobbe Norris and the Larry Dunlop Quartet will appear at Major Ponds, 2801 California Street, at 8 p.m. Call club for admission policy. Telephone number 567-5010.

Mozart's choral work, "Davide Penitente," is featured in a program of choral music by the Winifred Baker and San Francisco Civic chorales. At 4 p.m. in the Temple Emanuel, at Lake and Arguello streets. Free.

Monday, March 22

Irwin Memorial Blood Bank seeks donors in its pre-holiday blood drive. Through Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Student Union Basement rooms, A-E.

Wednesday, March 24

"California's Little Known Wineries: Napa Valley," is being offered by Continuing Education. Two evening class sessions and a Saturday tour of wineries. Contact 469-1373. Student Film Night, new creations from the Film Department and local filmmakers at the Depot from 5 to 7 p.m.

Finances muddled

Bookstore still in the red

By Rick Narcisso

Franciscan Shops' financial woes are not over yet. But acting bookstore manager Rich Nelson said the situation is getting better.

Nelson, a business professor and chairman of the Franciscan Shops Board, temporarily replaced manager Michael O'Leary this January after O'Leary was fired for refusing to increase textbook prices an average of 6 percent.

Speaking to about 20 people on "The State of the Bookstore" last Friday in the Student Union, Nelson said, "Only 26 percent of all bookstores in the nation follow the publishers' suggested retail price. We now follow what most other stores are doing by pricing over the suggested price. In fact we are probably two years late in doing it."

In addition to the price increase, Nelson inherited a total outstanding debt of nearly \$800,000, which grew to \$820,000 when a loan was taken with Bank of America to meet payroll.

The debt now stands at \$713,538. The reduction is mostly a result of the peak sales period which occurred in February when spring semester began, according to Nelson. The other peak period is in September, during the start of the fall semester.

"We have to make enough money in 10 days to offset our losses between the peaks. Right now our biggest single expense is labor cost, which accounts for two-thirds of what we spend," Nelson said.

"Textbook sales are a pain in the ass," he added.

Nelson noted that the general books section, the new Lobby Shop, better gift items and the price increases make the outlook for the future positive. He said there are still \$500,000 worth of books to be returned to publishers for a refund.

Following Nelson's speech, one student asked him why more than \$158,000 has been spent on accounting for the bookstore this year.

"We are spending about fifty or sixty thousand dollars more than we should be spending on accounting. I'm still not sure what to do about this problem, but we will certainly be looking at some alternatives," Nelson said.

Following Nelson's presentation, Garry Pallister, a San Francisco book retailer who attended the meeting, said, "When I opened my store, I offered to buy those books in the basement that they're trying to sell back to the publishers. Now they (the books) are all overdue. They aren't going to get a penny for them."

Pallister also criticized Nelson's plan to install TV cameras in the bookstore to prevent shoplifting. A less costly method, he said, is to hire several students to pose as shoppers who can watch for shoplifting.

"My vested interest in all of this," he said, "is that I'm a taxpayer who is tired of seeing money pissed away in a business that I've spent 25 years of my life in."

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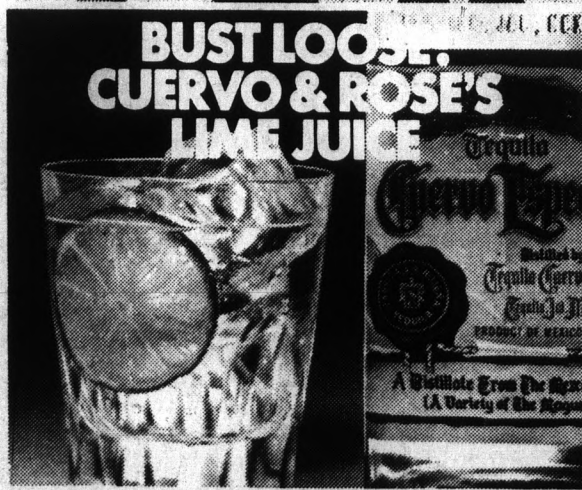
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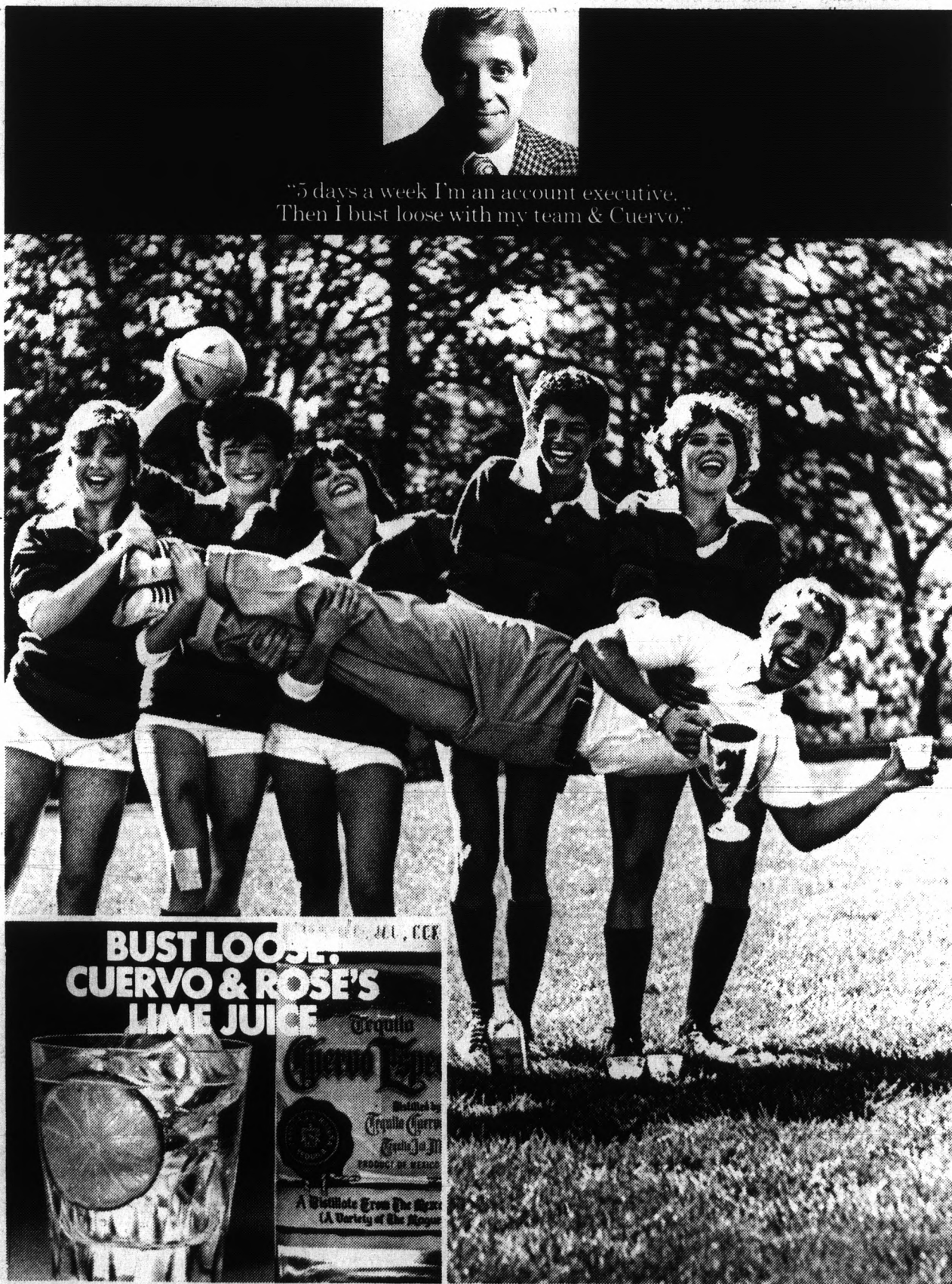


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Demanding an education

The fight for EOP

By Carmen Canchola

A group of Third World students are rallying to oppose perceived attacks on the Educational Opportunity Program and the School of Ethnic Studies.

Some faculty and administration oldtimers believe recent confrontations between students and administrators are reminiscent of the late 1960s, when student activism was at an all-time high.

At one of the largest rallies since the 1968-69 student strike here, the newly formed United People of Color for National Liberation claimed it had documents proving there is a master plan to dismantle EOP by 1983.

Several recent government moves will undoubtedly harm students and student services. Among these are the Department of Education's decision to halve the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant in 1983, a decrease in the number of student loans, an increase in interest rates, and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s mandate to reduce the California State University budget by 5 percent this fiscal year.

Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has proposed a \$216 fee increase and a \$1 million cut in EOP grant funds as a result of this 5 percent cut, according to the United Professors of California.

EOP is a special admissions program designed to recruit and support economically and academically disadvantaged students.

Statewide EOP director Vicente Rivas said that although there has been an across-the-board 5 percent cut in the CSU budget, Brown has approved a 5 percent increase for EOP grant funds. If passed by the state legislature, this will

United People of Color.

Notes obtained from last June's meeting of the Northern California Conference of EOP Directors quote Rivas as saying, "1983 looks bleak for EOP. There is the possibility of decentralization or cutbacks in the program."

"People within the chancellor's office are asking 'Why should we have any exceptional admits (students admitted to the university through special programs)? We may be asked what supportive services should be reviewed. . . . We may have to quantify and show results. It may lead to giving money to the Study Skills Center, etc., and take money from EOP.'"

Rivas recently denied making the statements. "There has been no official word that EOP is dismantling or decentralizing," he said.

"I might have said there is a general concern with people interested in EOP, but I never said it was the chancellor's office and I never said anything about taking money out of EOP," Rivas said.

However, Associate Provost Gardner admitted taking money from EOP temporary funds to provide two or three part-time staff positions in the Learning Skills Center while he was EOP director last year.

"We had a number of students that wanted to use the facilities in the learning center, so we put some Third World staff in there to work with students. It was a pilot project and I had chancellor's office approval," Gardner said.

"I think we could do really well by having a Third World staff that is still part of EOP in the learning center."

An EOP source who requested anonymity said Gardner took \$16,000 from temporary funds to hire three full-time Learning Center staff members from June through August, when a minimum number of EOP students are on campus. Two of the three were white and were not EOP staff members, according to the source.

"We found out about them when they came to the office to pick up their paychecks," the source said. "Everyone wondered who they were. If they were hired through EOP, nobody knew about it." He said because EOP counselors weren't aware that these staff members were available, they didn't refer EOP students to them.

In a Jan. 21 letter to Chancellor Dumke, President Paul F. Romberg hinted that EOP may be reorganized.

"The Office of the Associate Provost for Educational Support Services (Gardner's office) and the Educational Opportunity Program will review the organizational structure of EOP to assess where duplication of services exists. Efforts will then be made to coordinate and/or integrate duplicate services with currently existing programs within the Division of Educational Support Services (which oversees a variety of student services)," Romberg said.

Gardner confirmed that "We have agreed to explore coordinating or integrating with the Learning Skills Center."

He added that "There is no way the Developmental Center would become part of the Learning Skills Center without having Third World staff."

"Nothing will happen to the program (EOP) until we get a new director. If the new director wants to keep EOP intact, he or she has the prerogative to do so. If he or she wants to expand and use the facilities of the Learning Skills Center, then that's fine too. Whatever is best for the program, I want to do," Gardner stressed.

Some EOP students and staff members are skeptical.

"Once they do it with the tutoring, they'll do it with advising," said Derek Gilliam, an EOP recruiter and Pan Afrikan Students Union member. "This is the first step toward decentralization, and this is totally unacceptable."

A business representative for United Professors of California, Dale Butler, sees the move toward decentralizing EOP as the most logical way for the administration to phase out the School of Ethnic Studies.

"The administration, under the direction of the chancellor, thinks the School of Ethnic Studies is too expensive. Now there are two ways you could get rid of the school. One would be to simply shut it down. But a much more logical and effective way to do it is through EOP," he said.

Butler said that although 1,379 students applied to the university through EOP, last fall, the program didn't fill 160 of its slots.

"If those slots were filled, which they should have been, and those 160 students took one ethnic studies course each, that would have qualified the school for more faculty positions," said Butler. "It might have qualified them for more tenure-track positions."

An audit team from the statewide Board of Trustees reported that one-third of all EOP staff positions were returned unused to the chancellor during the 1979-80 fiscal year.

"If they're not using those positions it's because it's saving them money or they're just up-front racists," Butler said. "Not only is EOP going to be decentralized, it's going to get cut."

Gilliam said Third World and working-class students are being forced out of universities.

"Students are faced with fee hikes, soaring book costs, increased room and board on campus and a decrease in financial aid," he said.

"More general education requirements and tougher entrance requirements by 1984 will keep students in school longer, with less money and higher prices. In other words, we're being phased out."

"The staff does not have any power on who gets the position," said Oliveras. "We make recommendations but the final decision comes from the administration."

"Historically the leadership in EOP has been very weak," said Senzaki. "We've had people who are either incapable of performing competently as professionals, were unable to relate to the staff, or just plain opportunist — people not really concerned with the nature of the program and why it started."

Allegations of program mismanagement are also coming from off-campus. Last week, El Tecolote, a Mission District newspaper, accused Ann Strickling, acting EOP director and admissions officer, of admitting her daughter into the university through EOP even though the family is not low-income.

EOP directors generally earn between \$27,576 and \$33,252 per year. Strickling's daughter's file does indeed have EOP stamped on it, along with "7-23-81" and the handwritten in-



Photos by Jan Gauthier

Hundreds of students, most of them Third World, staged one of the largest SF State rallies in recent years in front of the Student Union March 10. Demanding that the School of Ethnic Studies and the Educational Opportunity Program not be cut, they carried signs such as the one at left, which told people to "build Third World unity."

Instability plagues EOP

The Educational Opportunity Program at SF State has seemingly always had one foot on a banana peel and the other on a block of ice.

EOP, a program initiated in 1969 to provide financially and academically disadvantaged people with a means of getting university educations, has existed on a thoroughly unstable foundation of power.

"EOP has been abused, misused and not supported by the administration," said Randy Senzaki, EOP enrollment and records management coordinator.

Intense personality conflicts, sharp political differences on how the EOP should operate and high personnel turnover all plague the program.

During the last five years, the EOP has had four different directors.

Alberto Oliveras, EOP advisor, claims ineffective directors have been purposefully installed to weaken the program.

"The staff does not have any power on who gets the position," said Oliveras. "We make recommendations but the final decision comes from the administration."

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itals "AS." What the file lacks are Ruby Strickling's filled-out EOP forms and a screening committee's review and approval form.

El Tecolote also stated that "Strickling has been denying admission to Latino and Filipino applicants in greater proportion than to other groups."

To this charge, Strickling responded, "I know the largest minority population in San Francisco is Latino and it always bothered me that I get more black applicants than any other group. If more blacks complete the process, naturally they'll outnumber other groups."

"I deny that we have discouraged the completion of applications. Sometimes I make exceptions and admit a student without a certain form; I have made those exceptions for Latinos, too."

Phoenix was unable to obtain statistics either supporting or disputing these statements.

Strickling said data on the numbers of students denied each year and their ethnicities, as well as the number of slots available from 1969 to 1981, was unavailable. She said she was not required to keep any data on years prior to 1977.

Vicente Rivas, California's EOP director, disputed this, saying he was "shocked you can't get the figures you need on your own campus. They're right at Strickling's fingertips."

Admission to EOP is limited each year by the number of slots allocated to poor and academically disadvantaged students.

EOP slots allotted equal 4 percent of lower division SF State students from the previous year — between 400 and 500 slots a year.

To be accepted into the program, all students must provide their incomes, transcripts and nomination forms. The EOP director may, on a case-by-case basis, use her discretion in admitting students who are missing documents or

lack second letters of recommendation or official transcripts.

Once a student's file contains all the pertinent information, it is reviewed by a screening committee that makes recommendations to the EOP director regarding the student's admissibility.

A 1980-81 Board of Trustees' audit of SF State's EOP found that 22 percent of the students exceeded income limits and 31 percent of poor students did not receive any financial assistance.

Denial of admission, said the audit team, was done by one reviewer.

Strickling said these inconsistencies do not affect one ethnic group more than another.

In the fall of 1981 only 315 of 475 slots allocated to EOP were filled.

"Slots weren't filled because we can't get the student to complete the application process," said Strickling. "There are some exceptions I just won't make and I won't change that."

She said students automatically excluded include those who don't submit transcripts or applicant information forms and those not showing up for the diagnostic test.

— C.C.

Insight

mean an extra \$350,000 for the \$14 million program.

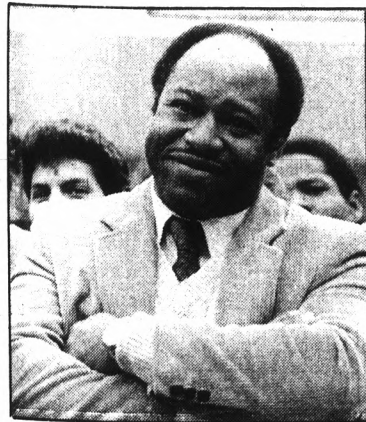
"This is really only a cost-of-living increase," Rivas said. "But the fact that the governor approved the increase means to me that at least to the state, EOP is still a viable program."

Provost Lawrence Ianni, Associate Provost Henry Gardner and EOP acting director Ann Strickling have repeatedly said EOP will not be cut or dismantled.

EOP operates statewide under regulations stemming from Senate Bill 1072, passed in 1969. State EOP grants support the students, while EOP offices provide counseling and tutoring. SF State's EOP's counseling staff and tutoring program will serve 1,738 students this year, according to the chancellor's office.

The state legislature would have to approve any plan to dismantle EOP. The students protesting cuts fear that decentralization of EOP, on the other hand, could be accomplished without legislative approval.

Integrating the EOP Developmental (tutorial) Center with the Learning Skills Center spells decentralization for the



Henry Gardner (left): "I think we could do really well by having a Third World staff that is still part of EOP in the learning center."

Derek Gilliam (right): Third World and working-class students are being forced out of universities.



Six campuses protest fund cuts

By Lynn Foster

True to its history of protest, SF State is one of several California universities with a rise in student demonstrations.

Some universities are matching SF State's vocal attempts to protect ethnic studies and equal opportunity programs from budget cuts, while most remain silent.

A survey of 13 universities throughout the state revealed that at least four other schools have showed signs of student apprehension about program cuts similar to those that have cropped up on this campus during recent rallies.

"You guys are usually a few weeks ahead of us," said Ray Hansen, editor of Chico State's newspaper, about SF State's protest activities. There have been no demonstrations of anger over pending budget cuts on his campus this semester.

However, Berkeley, Santa Barbara, Stanford and Santa Cruz cam-

puses show signs of discontent equaling those here. Students at those campuses have had or are planning protests in reaction to possible cuts in programs for poor and non-white students.

About 300 students at the UC Berkeley campus rallied in Sproul Plaza March 3 to protest federal cuts in financial aid. The rally initiated a letter-writing campaign to congressmen and senators, and the university sent four representatives to Washington to lobby against financial aid cuts.

A week later, the Third World College Coalition at Berkeley led 200 students in a protest march. A plan to disqualify 130 ethnic studies courses from their present status as alternatives to required subjects was called an attempt at assimilation.

The Department of Ethnic Studies is proposing to incorporate its program into the mainstream of the College of Letters and Sciences. That move would make courses eligible to meet

General Education requirements.

Although the department claims the plan is a way to legitimize the otherwise unaffiliated programs in Native-American, Asian-American and Chicano studies, the Third World Coalition says it downplays and discredits ethnic studies.

Demonstrators also demanded the university establish a Third World college. The administration's 1969 promise to create a Third World school has not been fulfilled.

"Because of federal cutbacks, the ethnic studies faculty wants to move into Letters and Sciences so they can keep their jobs," said Cristina Meza, a Chicano studies major at UC Berkeley. "But the students don't want to move into L and S. They want their own college."

The merger proposal goes to an L and S faculty vote March 25.

At UC Santa Barbara, several hundred students in the Educational Opportunity Program attended an Associated Students Legislative

Council meeting to protest proposed AS cuts from EOP.

What was called the "largest gathering of EOP students in the history of the campus" showed up to oppose AS President Garry Janes' proposal to cut \$30,000 in AS funds from EOP to divide the money between various campus organizations.

Students handed out fliers labeling Janes a racist. Janes eventually withdrew his bill and introduced another calling for the "Associated Students and all students to work together to stop Reagan's devastating cuts to educational associations and financial programs."

In another affirmative action-related protest, University of Southern California Black Student Service students held a demonstration Feb. 12 to demand that their Special Admissions Program director, Pamela Roger, be fired "because she doesn't represent the interest of the students," according to Ron Sanchez, an SF State EOP recruiter.

"Hooverville Demonstration" will take place in front of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, a campus institution one organizer calls a "bastion of conservatism."

Organizers plan to invite Daniel Ellsberg and singer Holly Near to participate in the rally against budget cuts and military spending.

When Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger spoke at Stanford Friday, 800 students gathered outside Kresge Auditorium to protest his proposal to increase the federal military budget. As Weinberger left the campus, 200 jeering students and 10 uniformed police followed him to his car.

Carmen Canchola, Charlotte Clark and Claire Holmes contributed to this story.

Speech-law award named for dean of humanities

By Teresa L. Trego

Nancy Gossage McDermid, dean of the School of Humanities, had planned to give the welcoming speech at last Saturday's first SF State Attorney-Judged Debates. Instead, she was surprised by her colleagues with an award named in her honor.

McDermid, a former speech coach and a member of the California State Bar Association, said it was a special day for her because it brought together two parts of her life — speech and law.

McDermid presented the first award for excellence in advocacy to the top speaker in the senior division, Ron Reed from Chico State University. Reed, whose debate partner is his son, related a story about his first speech.

"He told me, 'Dad, you're going to have to talk faster.' Now I'd like to quote Ecclesiastes, chapter 3: 'The race doesn't always go to the swiftest.'"

The debates were co-sponsored by the Cross-Examination and Debate

Association. Sixteen western universities participated, sending 40 teams — 22 senior and 18 novice division teams — to the tournament. CEDA sponsors tournaments at 350 participating universities nationwide. SF State's is the only one judged by attorneys.

According to Larry Medcalf, the speech and communications professor who organized the tournament, the debate offered a unique opportunity to the students.

"Because we are using attorneys we've allowed them to ask questions of the debaters at the end of each round," he said. This gives debaters a chance to get actual experience. About 120 attorneys volunteered their time for the event.

The topic for the debate, "the rights of the accused," was chosen by CEDA and is used in all their 1982 tournaments.

Each two-member team debated in six rounds, three "pro" and three "con." The eight teams in each division with the best records then went to the head-to-head finals to determine the winner.

The first-place team in the senior division was UCLA's Keith Fink and Lisa Allred with an 11-4 record. Second place went to Kevin Lane and Lisa Hedges from the University of San Francisco, with a 9-6 record. Coming in third were Ken Breckridge and Doug Scott from Western Washington University with a 6-6 record.

In the novice division Cal-Poly San Luis Obispo teams took the No. 1 and 2 spots. John Munson and Bruce Wilson came in first with an 11-1 record. Lynette Frediani and Randy Jones came in second with a record of 9-3. Third place went to Mary Kay Lauth and Cedric Vanzura from the University of Santa Clara with a 7-5 record.

Because the first and second teams in the novice division were from the same school, there was no final debate. The winner was determined on overall score, because, according to Medcalf, "It is rotten for the team morale to have to debate each other and besides, they'll argue all the way home about who really won."

AS court rules on its power

By Bill Coniff

Some call it a move by the Associated Students Judicial Court to grab more power. Others say it fairly defines the power boundaries in the AS constitution for the first time.

It's the latest topic of AS conversation: the court ruling (George Patterson vs. AS Board of Directors) released Friday on the overturning by the board of a recent court decision.

"I've always felt the court is trying to take more power than the policy (constitution) gives them," said legislative speaker and Board of Directors member Eddy Carranza. "I think you can interpret (the constitution), but there's a fine line and sometimes it becomes wishful thinking."

"The court is not taking any power," said Presiding Justice Mark Kritzman. "We're asserting what authority is given to us by the constitution. Power may not have anything to do with authority. Power is something the Board of Directors has taken without authority."

"I thought the court wrote an excellent legal opinion defining the board's responsibility," said President Yvette Terrell. "They came on very strongly."

In its written decision, the court stated that the board could only decide matters

dealing directly with the financial responsibilities of AS. The governing responsibilities would be left to the three branches of government: the legislature, the executive branch and the court itself.

The court restated its earlier stand against the legislature's handling of the AS elections, but it stopped short of trying to overturn the election results.

"The court abhors the handling of this election . . . this court realizes that an incalculable amount of time and effort has been put into the elections by all parties. To declare the elections null and void . . . would be a greater injustice than the woeful acts already committed," said the court in its 1,500-word decision.

"This election was the best run in ages," said Elections Chairman Wayne Zimmerman. "That (decision) is an example of writing so much about so little."

The main disagreement with the court's decision appears to be its contention that the board should only deal with issues directly related to keeping the AS corporation financially successful.

"Everyone knows the board has more to do than keep the AS solvent. It exists so it can run the corporation in any way it sees fit within state law," said Carranza. "If the board wanted, it could

discard the constitution. It can override the legislative, executive and judicial branches."

The court opinion disagrees. "These powers having once been delegated (by the board to the three branches) cannot be revoked except by a constitutional amendment from the students . . . If this is not the case then the students should not be led to believe that we have a democracy within the AS and the three branches of government should be abolished."

Also controversial is the decision's opinion section where the court decides, by interpreting the constitution, that it has the right to interpret the constitution.

"Who else can interpret? I don't know what judicial power is if that's not it," said Kritzman. "If there's anyone who is going to be doing interpretation, it's going to be the court."

But will the court's recommendations be followed by the board this time?

"If the board tries to overrule another decision, then the aggrieved party can go to the California Superior Court," said George Patterson, who brought the petition to the court. "Because this is as high as you can go internally to find a solution."

inside
student
govt.

by Bill Coniff &
Jim Beaver

SUGB 'budget cuts' may be accidental

When is a budget cut not a budget cut?

At the Feb. 10 Student Union Governing Board meeting then-budget chairman Wayne Zimmerman asked acting managing director Dan Cornthwaite to submit budget cuts of 15 percent to the current budget.

Last week Cornthwaite submitted an impressive seven-page report that listed \$62,347 in budget cuts and \$43,791 in added budget expenses, an \$18,556 net reduction. Cornthwaite wisely called the report Proposed Budget Changes, rather than budget cuts.

Simply put, the \$62,347 figure takes advantage of a substantial number of cost saving that were built into the budget.

For example, the report lists a \$15,226 reduction due to an insurance rebate. This is "the result of a favorable safety record in work-related accident insurance premiums." Congratulations are due to the plant staff for their safety record, but this is hardly the result of budget slashing.

A \$15,000 utilities recharge is also listed, which turns out to be "an unbudgeted recharge of utilities to the

Franciscan Shops, in accordance with our lease program." Another built-in bonus.

Cornthwaite lists a \$4,676 savings for a project which "will probably be resubmitted in the 1982-83 budget request." Postponing is not necessarily saving.

Savings of \$865 are listed because tournaments were relocated closer to SF State for reasons unrelated to the SUGB's budget tightening. Publicity and advertising savings of \$462 are listed. The reason? The money wasn't needed — that's the result of overbudgeting, not budget cutting.

There are legitimate cuts in the budget, however. Magazine subscriptions were cancelled, travel expenses curtailed, audio supplies reduced, economies encouraged.

Being generous, it looks like \$10,894 of the \$62,347 was the result of what could be called budget cutting. That's one percent of the budget.

The real problem comes when the added expenses of \$43,791 are included. If the \$51,453 in savings which were built into the budget, that is, which would have shown up if left alone anyway, are taken out of the

picture, what's left is \$43,791 in added expenses and \$10,894 in reduced expenses. If that sounds like a net rise of \$32,897, you've got a good pocket calculator. Impressive.

★ ★ ★

The Associated Students legislature will send former speaker Janet Gomes a letter kindly asking her to return pronto the \$350 grant she picked up only days before resigning from the legislature.

The motion to send the letter passed 2 to 1, with an outstanding eight abstentions.

The fact that so many legislature members decided not to vote did not please the proponent of the motion, Tom Lehner.

So he sat down and wrote a memo. "I realize the grant-in-aid issue has been hacked to death. I also realize that Janet still has \$350 of student money . . . By judging those of you who abstained (with the exception of new members) along with the (facial) expressions produced during the vote, I can only conclude that you support Janet's actions and therefore, in effect, voted against the best interests of the Associated Student body."

Cops keep in contact

SFPD alerted for protests

By Dennis Wyss

The San Francisco Police Department went on alert during last Wednesday's demonstration, SF State Department of Public Safety director Jon Schorle said Tuesday.

No city police were called in for the orderly protest in front of the Student Union, which drew more than 400 people to protest potential budget cuts in the Educational Opportunity Program and School of Ethnic Studies.

"We interact with them (SFPD) constantly: by radio, telephone and face to face," Schorle said.

But he said the only time the SFPD could come onto campus would be if he determined that the 20-member DPS couldn't cope with "a major student uprising in which property was being destroyed and lives were being threatened."

"I have an agreement with Police Chief Murphy and the Taraval Station that if things become too much for us to handle, I can call them and tell them to send whatever force is needed," Schorle said.

During large demonstrations the SFPD is put on alert, he said, "because I can't wait for things to get out of hand."

Spokesman for the SFPD John Hennessey acknowledged that the only time the municipal police could come on campus would be if the DPS called for aid, but said of daily communication between the two departments that "They monitor our police channels, but we don't monitor theirs."

"If the demonstration is planned in advance and the DPS thinks there might be trouble, the SFPD would probably send out the TAC (tactical) squad," Hennessey said.

The SFPD Tactical Squad, a cadre of officers specially trained in riot control and special weapons, first came into national prominence at SF State in 1969. Then-president S.I. Hayakawa called them to SF State when students and faculty went on strike to protest lack of educational opportunities for minority students and the U.S. government's policies in Vietnam.

Schorle said that during a large demonstration he would be in constant contact with President Romberg and Provost Ianni. The campus police would define areas where the crowd could and could not go, and if necessary a "dispersal order" would be given. DPS officers are trained to use batons in riot control, he said.

"We do not want to hamper free speech and we are flexible," Schorle

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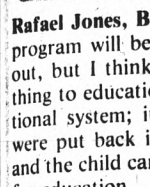
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Opinion

What do you feel is the biggest threat to your education?



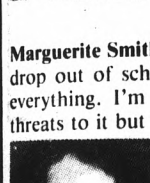
Patrice Ward, Women's Studies: The biggest threat is nuclear war and militarism — the increase in defense spending. They're using money to build up the defense arsenal that could be used on education and to improve the quality of life on this planet.



Rafael Jones, Broadcasting: A lack of financial aid. I think the program will be drastically cut next year. I won't have to drop out, but I think the financial aid cuts are the most threatening thing to education. The money is not going back into the educational system; it's being put into other pockets. If the money were put back into such things as dorm fees, the dining center and the child care center here at SF State, it would be a lot better for education.



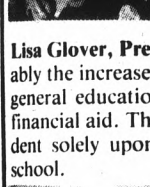
Jim Wack, Special Major, "Futurists": The biggest threat to my education is probably Ronald Reagan, with his funding cutbacks for education. In an increasingly fascist society, education is one thing they don't want. I want to finish up as fast as I can and find myself a safe, secure place out there in the small backwater of the real world.



Marguerite Smith, Psychology: Money, but it wouldn't make me drop out of school. I'm going to get my education in spite of everything. I'm in the 60-Plus Club, and so far there are no threats to it but it depends on what the state will do.



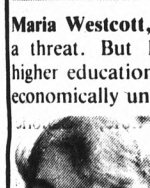
Bill Holway, Undeclared: Right now I think it's the draft. I feel like it's going to come pretty soon and take part of my life away. I don't think it's something that I want to do right now. It's going to interrupt my education.



Lisa Glover, Pre-Med: The biggest threat to my education is probably the increases in the cost of education and the increases in the general education requirements. Look at what they're doing to financial aid. They'll probably cut it significantly. If I was dependent solely upon my financial aid I might have to drop out of school.



Darlene Guyer, Liberal Studies: Probably all the cutbacks they're making in the different programs. Raising the fees, that type of thing. It's going to affect me because I'm on a really limited budget. I don't work but I have a baby at home so I have to try to support him and get through school.



Maria Westcott, Broadcasting: I personally do not suffer from a threat. But I think everybody who is just starting their higher education is at a big disadvantage because it's becoming economically unfeasible to come to school.



Chuck Douros, Broadcasting: Probably my own ambition. I keep changing my likes and dislikes. So I guess my biggest threat is my own decision-making because I don't have any basis now for what I want to get into. Right now I want to get into broadcasting and if that's the case then my biggest threat is the industry itself.



'Pro-lifers' showing a hypocritical face

By Steve Greaves

Many things are wrong — nay, unholy — about the right-wing crusade to reverse Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that affirmed women's constitutional right to abortion.

That ruling held that a fetus is not protected by the word "person" in the 14th Amendment, since there is no consensus among scientists, theologians or philosophers as to when human life begins.

Led by — among others — a shining \$6 million knight from the South, the friendly racist and outspoken mediocrity, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., many Americans are laying siege to Capitol Hill, demanding we turn back the clock on women's rights.

Claiming to be "pro-life" saviors of the ultimate underdog, the defenseless fetus, they are waging holy war against "lust" and "murder."

Whenever a woman presumes the right to enjoy sexual intimacy independent of marriage or the reproductive function, pro-lifers accuse her of lust. And if she gets pregnant and opts for

abortion, they call her a murderer.

Organizations like Zero Population Growth and Planned Parenthood are seen as agents of the devil. Family planning and sex education are merely stimulants to the sins of which the nation must be purged.

Pro-life crusaders want women back in their place.

Female pro-lifers take pride in mothering, which is fine. But when told the poor cannot provide the children they have with adequate nourishment and health care, they smile knowingly in their perma press security and say — one Darwinian dragon to another — "Life is tough, but we don't kill the elderly because it's troublesome caring for them. Besides, if you're going to gamble with contraceptives, you should be prepared to lose at times."

Many pro-lifers not only lack sympathy for the emotional trauma of the woman who chooses to abort her fetus, they even want to force a minor, a rape victim or a woman whose life is endangered by pregnancy to give birth against her will.

Women must pay the price of lust, even if the lust was their own. And, ignoring the national crisis in foster care, pro-lifers tell a woman who cannot afford to raise the child they would force her to bear to put it up for adoption.

No one can force a woman to give birth against her will if she can afford to go abroad to obtain an abortion. Thus, without proposing to punish such elitist circumventing of their proposed law against abortion, pro-lifers ("anti-choicers" to their opponents) offer the rich one more advantage in life.

During testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee last year on the possible effects of a bill outlawing abortion, Dr. George Ryan, president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, estimated that instead of paying about \$125 to give a welfare mother an abortion, the nation would be spending "at least \$100,000" to support the child until it reaches maturity.

Ryan was told, "Some senators and congressmen say the cost doesn't matter. It is worth the price to save lives."

His reply: "The same people who want to 'save' those babies are unwilling to give them food stamps. They don't care if the babies live in roach-infested houses. They don't care if they get adequate schooling. It's a strange con-

Wrong place for AS budget cuts

It is disturbing to read that the newly elected AS administration is already contemplating cuts that will affect those SF State students least able to afford it.

Last week we reported that the new AS vice president, Bruce Sherr, has suggested abolishing the campus childcare center. He says it is important that the most students benefit from campus services — not "just a select few."

Not everyone has children and not everyone needs help caring for them. But many people do. SF State's childcare center presently supervises about 70 children, and there is a waiting list this semester of about 100 more. The center simply does not have the funds to take them now.

The childcare center received \$32,000 in AS funds last year. If this sum is divided by the number of students on campus, it costs each student about \$1.33 per semester to finance the center. If this service were quadrupled, it would still cost each student at SF State only about \$5.32 a semester. This is hardly unreasonable considering how much AS spends on all its other functions.

The center estimates that 75 percent of the parents using its services receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or financial aid. For these people, even the low rates presently charged by the center are a large chunk of their monthly incomes.

For a parent on AFDC, the center currently charges \$3.75 for a half-day of care for an infant and \$3.50 for a preschooler. If the student is here on campus full time, five days a week, this can add up to \$140 a month. For someone receiving perhaps only \$400 monthly for all expenses, more than 25 percent of that person's monthly income goes to childcare.

Also, many of these people would not be able to attend school at all if childcare were not available.

With the present cutbacks at the federal level approaching the crisis point, now is not the time to reduce essential services on campus. Rather, it is time to expand them to meet an increasing need.

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PG&E



Letters

Counseling

The Advising and Counseling Center, located on the second floor of the Old Administration Building, offers students the opportunity to discuss issues of a personal nature as well as academic issues. Our staff includes trained and licensed counselors who are available every day (and three evenings) each week for consultation and assistance in working out personal concerns, vocational choice issues or anxiety situation.

We often arrange for return visits by students but, like Psychological Services, our resources are severely limited.

Students can call us for appointments (x2101) or come in for drop-in visits at various times during the day.

— Larry Bliss
Acting Director

Response

Last week members of a group headed by Lyndon LaRouche distributed leaflets on campus accusing me of conspiring with Tom Hayden to commit genocide against Jews, and of being a Nazi criminal who advocates the murder of children and old people.

Just to set the record straight, I have never met or talked to Hayden, and have never supported any fascist or racist group of philosophy. (Neither, I am sure, has Hayden.)

The LaRouche people seem to have arrived at the conclusion that I am a Nazi because I support the right of women to obtain abortions, and have

spoken publicly about the difficult issue of euthanasia.

The truth is that the Nazis outlawed abortion and never addressed the sorts of medical dilemmas with which I have been concerned, since the advanced medical technologies which have created those dilemmas did not exist 40 years ago. But that is not the real point. Even if the Nazis had supported the right to abortion, that would do nothing to show that there is no such right. Such issues must be considered on their merits.

Calling one's opponents Nazis and spreading vicious lies about them does nothing to advance anyone's understanding of the issues. It is an attempt to create a climate of fear in which no serious discussion is possible.

—Mary Anne Warren
Philosophy Department

Clinics

Recently, family planning clinics have been reporting a drop in visits by young people who are apparently taking rumor for fact. The rumor is that their visits to birth control clinics are no longer confidential. The fact is that the Reagan administration has proposed a regulation (it has not yet even come up for public hearings) which if passed would require that parents be notified if unemancipated minors under 18 seek prescription contraceptives from federally funded clinics. Thus a number of factors are involved, and, as you might expect, you have to be young and poor for the proposal to touch you.

But even if you are not in the vulnerable group, you may want to do what you can to block the repressive regulation. Write: Marjory Mecklenburg, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, Department of

Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC 20201.

— Niel Snortum

PG&E

I cannot wholly agree with the recent March 11 editorial suggesting that the Public Utilities Commission be held entirely responsible for the recent PG&E rate increase.

While our politicians, liberal and otherwise, can be held accountable for holding up the installations listed in the article, PG&E must be criticized for poor management of funds they were already collecting from their customers.

As a case in point, I cite the Canyon Creek hydroelectric project with huge cost overruns of a magnitude which cannot be accounted for by inflation. Now that project may never be completed or put into use.

In another case, the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, PG&E management surely knew what faults existed in their plans and further knew that after the Three Mile Island incident their new installation would come under close scrutiny. Were the powers that be at PG&E more closely scrutinized, I am sure similar cases of mismanagement could be found.

While politicians, environmentalists corporations all the responsibilities of private corporations but few of the privileges. And others must be charged with their share of the responsibility for rising rates, the service organizations must be held accountable for poor management of funds. Why do they need four to six rate increases every calendar year?

—P. M. Lindsay

Is God paying? 'Pro-lifers' aren't

By Mary Trapani

About a year ago I interviewed the head of the West Bay Pro-Life Chapter at her five-bedroom home in the San Mateo Hills. My arrival interrupted the cleaning of her swimming pool, but she politely took the time to explain that God would take care of women forced to have children despite their proposed budget cuts.

As a single parent struggling to support my child and get an education, I had my doubts. God had never paid my rent, never sent any angels to repair my daughter's worn-out shoes, and I hadn't heard about any food falling from heaven since Moses had his heyday. Could it be that pro-lifers, like the Moral Majority, had direct contact with God?

For those of us who do not have swimming pools, husbands with large incomes or a God hotline, there are some serious problems ahead which we must fight with our own resources.

We have been told the pill might cause strokes or bloodclots. Recently we learned the IUD isn't much better; so much for reliable birth control.

Despite the emotional trauma of terminating a pregnancy it is a necessary alternative, if not a last hope. The mounting crusade against it minimizes choices one law at a time, especially for the poor. Only 14 states finance medicare abortions. Feeling a little less liberated?

The California legislature is not sympathetic to pro-choice advocates despite the liberal laws of this state. Many legislators in Sacramento see themselves as champions of the unborn just as the federal government has its moral champions.

The American Civil Liberties Union, Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women and several pro-choice groups have worked hard for the defeat of an onslaught of anti-abortion bills at the state level last year.

Your support is needed. Your liberation is under attack. Writing letters and voting will give women increased leverage in maintaining control over their bodies and their futures.

Write to assemblymen, congressmen and senators. Know the candidates for the next election and vote.

If that's too much to ask, pray. Maybe God will give us equal time.

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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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SF State cable airs two programs

By Eve Mitchell

SF State's cable channel 35 debuted two local programs this semester. Channel 35 plugged into university-generated programming for cable TV with "Work Talk — Careers Coming and Going" and "World Report," an analysis of current world affairs.

Viacom Cablevision provided channel 35 for SF State use last spring, but until recently there has been little programming available.

"Work Talk," hosted by Ida Lee, a 61-year-old former SF State re-entry student with a master's in speech and broadcasting, is a live phone-in program exploring career options in later life.

Lee experienced a change of career goals herself. She enrolled at the College of Marin 12 years ago and earned an associate science degree in business management, but found herself dissatisfied with her objectives. Lee then transferred to SF State where she studied world business and transportation.

"I liked the human potential ideas I was hearing from the Broadcast and Communication Arts Department and decided to go for a masters in that field," she said.

While attending courses at SF State, Lee became active in theater and was acting, writing and producing in local productions. Currently she is a partner in a talent and casting agency.

Tonight's program, "Why Work?" will be shown at 5:30 p.m. Lee's guest will be Dr. Elliot Fiegenbaum, a practicing psychiatrist and former anesthesiologist, speaking on work

motivations and the depression resulting from not working.

"World Report," airing since January, presents a "Nightline"-like approach to world news, said Professor Marshall Windmiller of the International Relations Department, moderator of the weekly series shown Thursdays at 12:30 and 7:30 p.m.

The program focuses on current international problems, providing background and in-depth analysis using a format of two guests with different outlooks who are "willing to engage in a lively dialogue," said Windmiller.

Topics already covered in the 14-week series include cryptology and measures enacted to protect data banks, U.S. policy in South Africa, the domino theory in Central America, the Marcos regime and its opposition in the Philippines, and international terrorism.

Tonight's topic is the "European Peace Movement." Leslie Lipson, a professor at UC Berkeley, and Martha Henderson, a peace activist recently returned from Western Europe, will discuss the significance of the peace movement in Western Europe in relation to the stability of NATO and European political systems.

Other topics this semester include a hypothetical discussion on World War III — where and how might it be fought, international population trends, the separatist movement in Canada and U.S. policy on immigration.

Both shows can be seen on campus at the Student Union television outlet located in the basement and the pyramid's third level.



By Jan Gauthier

Ida Lee interviews psychiatrist Elliot Fiegenbaum about motivation and depression on tonight's "Work Talk."

Two choirs sing Friday

The SF State Concert Choir, back from a concert tour of Nevada and Utah, will be hosting the University of Nevada-Reno Concert Choir next Thursday and Friday nights in San Francisco.

The Nevada choir will perform Thursday night at Zion Lutheran Church, 459 9th Ave., and with the SF State choir on Friday at 7:30 p.m. at the Star of the Sea

Church, 4420 Geary Blvd.

The SF State choir is directed by Byron MacGilvray, now in his sixth year here. On its recent tour the choir performed at the University of Nevada, and had the privilege of singing for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Thursday show will begin at 8 p.m. Admission is free.

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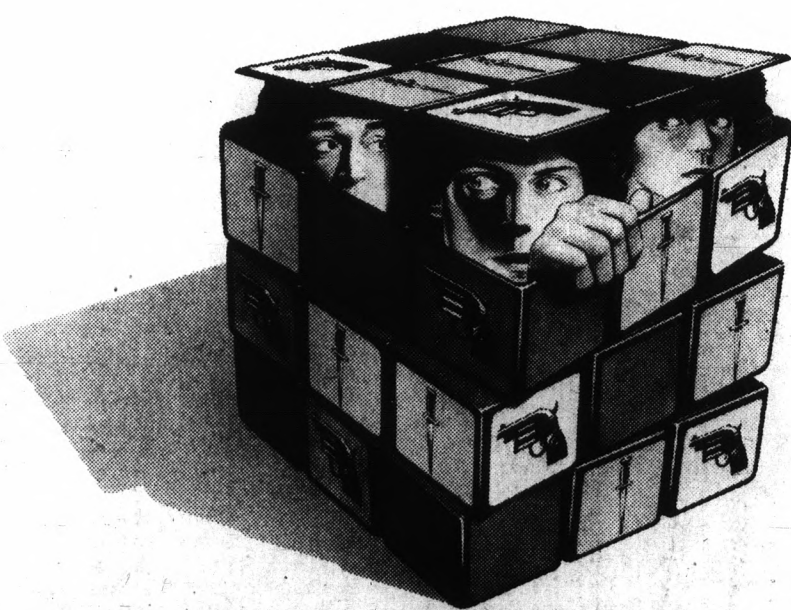
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Golden Gate Transit's 66 line from SF State to the Golden Gate Bridge will make its last run today.

Muni's 28-19th Avenue bus runs more frequently than the 66 and follows the same route, making the 66 unnecessary, said Bruce Selby, GGT marketing director.

"We're not in the business of competing with Muni. The need for the bus has been eliminated," he said.

The 66 had four trips to SF State in the morning and four return trips in the afternoon. Muni's 28 line runs all day and since Jan. 27 has used a faster route with direct service to SF State.

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El Salvador student beats deportation

He wins permission to stay in US

By Sandy Welsh

A student from El Salvador who faced deportation because he failed to file a required form was granted permission to stay in the United States during an informal hearing Tuesday.

Marcos Gerardo Flores-Handal, 18, who transferred schools without notifying the immigration department, told federal officials he feared for his life if he had to return to El Salvador.

"He was very happy about the decision. We're all happy. Now he can go to college," said Mary Flores-Handal, Marcos' sister.

Flores-Handal's hearing was originally scheduled for Wednesday, however

the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) held the hearing on Tuesday instead of throw-off Flores-Handal's supporters, according to one of his teachers.

"The INS felt they would have a difficult time at the trial because the public opinion was so strong in Flores-Handal's favor. There was no public support for what the INS was doing," said Burt Bowers, a teacher at Los Altos High School.

Flores-Handal was arrested on February 8, after an immigration investigator questioned him about his immigration status. He was charged with transferring schools across district lines, from Los Altos High School to Burlingame High School, without prior permission from the INS, which is a violation of law. Bowers posted the \$5,000 bond.

"I am very pleased that he has a chance to remain in the United States. He is a very good student," said Paul Sakamoto, superintendent of the Mountain View-Los Altos High School District.

"Being a bureaucrat myself I thought common sense would prevail at some point. I'm just surprised it went this far based on a technicality. A letter of reprimand might have been in order, but the extent to which this was carried out seemed harsh," said Sakamoto.

Flores-Handal moved to Burlingame to live with a friend and transferred schools. Because he was 18 years old, Flores-Handal signed all the papers himself and neither school was aware there was a need to notify the INS.

Lawler said that Flores-Handal ob-

"This is like something that would happen in Afghanistan, not in the United States."

Both Flores-Handal's parents died in February 1980. His father was killed because of union involvement and his mother died a week later during an operation for cancer, said Flores-Handal's attorney Martin J. Lawler.

In June 1980, Flores-Handal and his sister came to live in the United States with their brother Rick Flores, who is a permanent resident of the United States, to attend school here.

After a dispute with his brother,

tained all of the necessary permission forms from the school district to transfer, but no one informed him he had to receive permission from the INS.

INS District Director David Ilchert said Flores-Handal was deportable because he violated a statute when he failed to inform the INS.

"The Immigration Service's arrest and holding of Marcos for a deportation hearing is a gross miscarriage of justice," said Lawler after Flores-Handal's arrest.

"This is like something that would happen in Afghanistan, not in the United States," he said.

Although the center of the dispute focused on Flores-Handal's failure to notify the INS about his transfer, Ilchert was concerned with Flores-Handal's status as a student.

Ilchert claimed that the death of Flores-Handal's parents indicated that he was not intending to return to El Salvador. In this case, said Ilchert, Flores-Handal was not a bona fide nonimmigrant, as his visa stated.

"The decision to reinstate Flores-Handal on Tuesday was based on a letter from an attorney in El Salvador," said Jennifer Rudiker, an assistant to Lawler.

"Marcos' brother had an attorney in El Salvador and when Marcos and his sister came to the United States the attorney wrote a letter stating Marcos' situation and that he wished to obtain an education," said Rudiker.

"Ilchert stated that he would reconsider his position on deporting Marcos if he saw a copy of the letter. Ilchert did not know that at the time Marcos ob-

tained his visa the consulate knew Marcos' parents were dead. The letter established that," said Rudiker.

Students at Los Altos High School were instrumental in gaining public and financial support for Flores-Handal. They submitted a petition with over 700 signatures to the INS asking that Flores-Handal be allowed to stay. A student group called the "Latinos" held bake sales and other fund raisers.

"We're very pleased and relieved at the outcome. We felt that the decision would be favorable. We've received numerous phone calls and letters expressing support for Marcos," said Los Altos High School principal Jesus Sanchez.

Although Sanchez was pleased about the decision, Flores-Handal's teacher Bowers was not so sure.

"The INS is unpredictable. I never rested for a minute. I was never confident there'd be a victory," said Bowers. Flores-Handal was requested to post a \$500 bond to insure that he will maintain his student status while in the United States.

U.S.-Nicaragua policy rapped

By Daphne Gray

"No draft, no war, U.S. out of El Salvador," was just one of the rhythmic chants shouted by about 75 people at a noon demonstration at the Federal Building Tuesday.

The demonstration was called by the Nicaragua Solidarity Committee (NSC) in response to recent actions against Nicaragua by the U.S. government.

Three people, recently returned from Nicaragua, spoke briefly to the crowd.

One speaker was Father Tom Rosenberger, a member of the Human Rights Commission investigating U.S. government allegations of atrocities being committed against the Miskito Indians living on the Atlantic Coast.

The Commission visited a Miskito relocation center and found the Indians well cared for, he said. He was alarmed at what he read in the U.S. newspapers upon his return.

"Relocation centers were referred to as refugee camps," Rosenberger said. "We know what that conjures up in the minds of the American public: images of barbed wire fences, guard towers, people being tortured."

"That is not what is going on in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas are not burning Indians alive. They are taking care of them."

"We've seen in recent weeks a concerted effort by the U.S. government to destabilize the Nicaraguan government and the American people have to hear the truth, and when they do they will speak."

Rosenberger went to Nicaragua to visit a leper hospital and was invited to work with the Human Rights Commission. He expects the Commission to return in three months to check on the progress of the Miskito Indians.

A leaflet distributed by the NSC stated that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had produced a photograph of atrocities against the Miskito Indians, blaming the Nicaraguan government. It noted that a week later the San Francisco Chronicle and other papers reported the photo was not current, but dated back to 1978. It showed the atrocities were committed by the U.S.-supported Somoza regime, according to the leaflet.

Father Cuchulain Moriarty, an Irish-American priest with the Social Justice

Commission of the Catholic Archdiocese known for his work with Latin American refugees, spoke of the sad price the Chileans are paying for U.S. involvement in Chile. He compared the Chilean situation to the current events in Nicaragua.

He said this demonstration is a first step in a campaign to put pressure on our government to stop attempts to destabilize the Nicaraguan government.

The third speaker was Jim Stephens, who was part of a recent delegation to the Honduras border with Bob Brauer, to check on refugee camps. Brauer works with East Bay Congressman Ron Dellums.

Stephens asked why the U.S. government isn't conducting destabilization campaigns in non-democratic Uruguay and Paraguay. "Where was the destabilization when the majority of Nicaraguan people were hungry — from 1936 to 1979 — through the Somoza period?"

"Why is destabilization only associated with the creation of what can truly be called the foundation of a popular democracy in Nicaragua today?" He said these questions must be answered by the American government.



A small but vocal group rallied against U.S. El Salvador policies.

Photo by Michael Jacobs

Salvadoran solidarity is splintering in the Bay Area

By Larry Deblinger

Opposition to U.S. intervention in El Salvador means different things to different people.

A broad spectrum of Bay Area political action groups opposing military aid to El Salvador has been building a coalition since 1979. But within the alliance remain differences of opinion which have grown stronger as the civil war in El Salvador appears to be reaching a climax.

On March 28 elections will be held in El Salvador for a constituent assembly with powers to disband the ruling junta and form a legitimate democracy. The guerrilla insurgents have vowed to boycott the elections and the government is doing all it can to get the people to vote. Both sides have threatened violence.

March 27, the day before the elections, has been declared International Solidarity Day by the movement against U.S. intervention. Two marches are

planned for the Bay Area.

The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) will hold a demonstration at the Oakland Naval Supply Center. Two years ago the government tried to ship arms through the center to El Salvador but Local 10 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union refused to load the arms and the boycott remains in effect.

Over 20 different political activist groups ranging from the Iranian Students Association to the Union of Democratic Filipinos will be represented.

However, another march, sponsored by the Bay Area Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador, will be held on the same day in San Francisco starting at Civic Center and culminating in a rally at the foot of Market Street.

The two marches will inevitably drain support from each other, but Lisa Valenzuela of the Bay Area Coalition says that effect was not intentional.

"The general idea was not to compete," she said. "We think there is plenty of room for several coalitions."

The Bay Area Coalition was formed Jan. 30 by people discontented with CISPES strategies.

"The main disagreement was over the fact that they want to commit civil disobedience by blockading the entrance to the naval supply center," said Valenzuela. "We wanted to have a mass demonstration which wouldn't be violent."

Valenzuela also said she felt CISPES had not succeeded in drawing the support of enough labor unions and middle-of-the-road voters. And part of the problem involved political fighting.

"Some groups, like CISPES, do the planning and invite others to participate in their demonstration," said Valenzuela. "We wanted more of a say-so in the actual planning of the event."

Disagreements over political strategy aside, the Bay Area Coalition shares CISPES' basic views concerning the situation in El Salvador.

CISPES is a nationwide group which began in San Francisco in 1979. The organization is represented at SF State by Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES).

"We believe in self-determination for the people of El Salvador," said Desiree

Mourad of SAUSIES. "As a group we have no ideology other than the right of people to decide how to govern themselves."

Mourad believes that public opinion is the only force that can dissuade the Reagan administration from sending

troops to El Salvador.

"There is no such thing as straddling the fence on this issue," she said. "People's tax dollars are being sent to El Salvador. If you don't protest then you

See El Salvador, page 9.

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Traversing Marin by bike: a pedal pusher's view

The horrific image of skidding down Taylor Street on a shimmying 10-speed bike or folding a front wheel in a cable car track should not deter San Francisco bicyclists. If they set their sights further, and they have the legs for it, they can tackle any one of hundreds of paved bike trails that circle the bay or travel as far as the Oregon or Mexican borders.

ceeds under Highway 101.

Here the trail forks. One route follows Almonte Boulevard and Miller Avenue to Mill Valley.

Bikers with bulging calves can take the road up Mount Tamalpais. This road is even tough on cars. A word of caution — bikers and vehicles must share a narrow, winding road with many

of the bay for three miles. The Audubon Society's Wildlife Sanctuary is located here.

The trail hooks up with Paradise Drive and continues around the other, less populous, side of the peninsula. This part of the road is winding and woody with glimpses of Berkeley and Richmond across the bay.

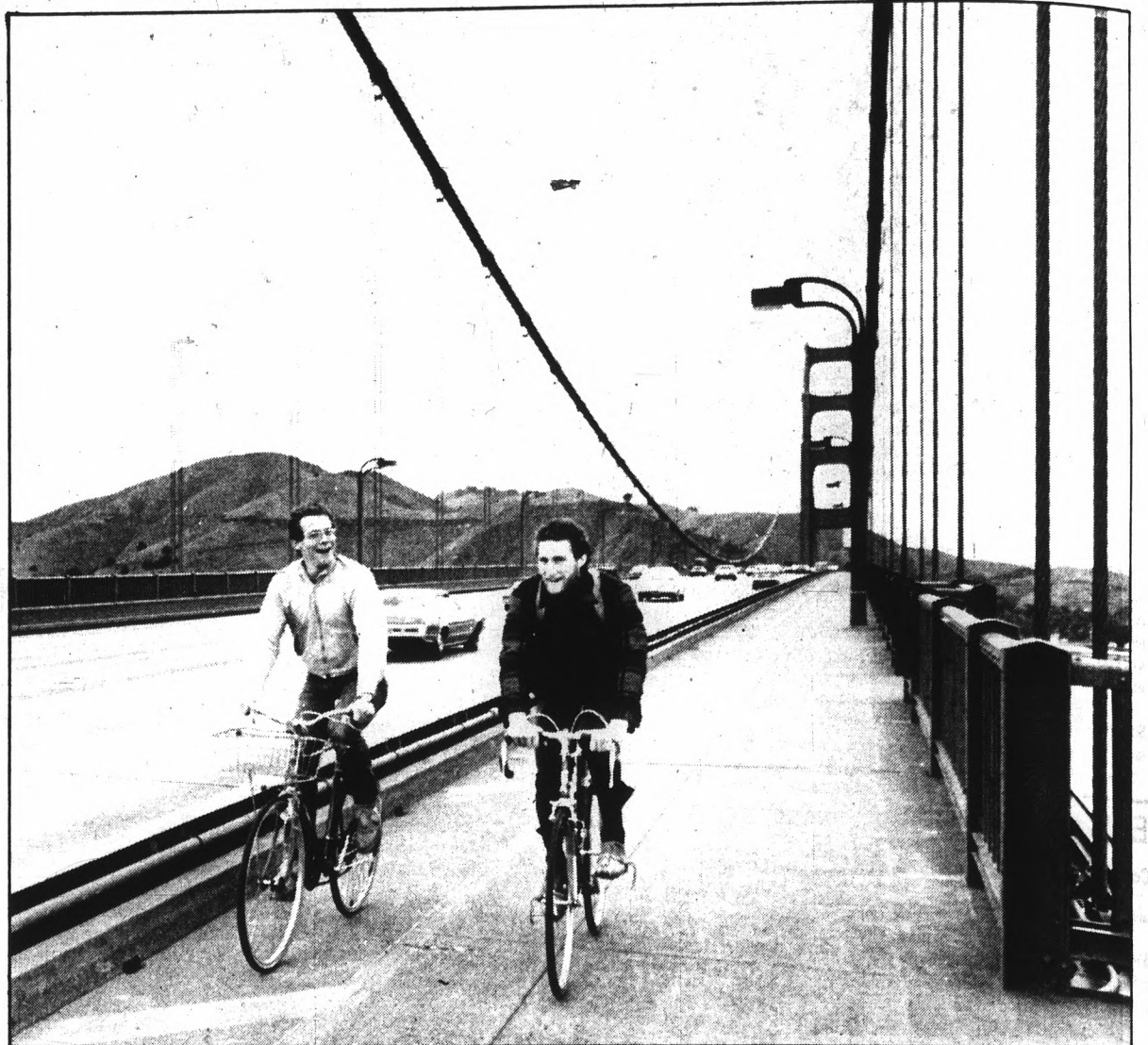
Many bike routes also crisscross the peninsula and the East Bay. Seeing a community on a bike is faster than walking and you avoid inching along in crowded weekend traffic, smelling noxious auto emissions.

AC Transit has a "pedal-hopper" bus across the Oakland Bay Bridge on weekends. Fare is 60 cents, plus 25 cents for the bike.

The "Bikes on Bart" program allows bikes at any time during the weekend. During the week, bikers need a permit which costs \$3 and can only travel on off-peak hours.

Another way to cross the bay with a bike is by ferry. (The only access to Angel Island, with or without a bike, is by ferry.)

The state highway department (Caltrans) is the place to go for maps, brochures and booklets of bike trails. The office is at 150 Oak St. and the phone number is 232-9444.



By Michael Jacobs

For cyclists who brave the wind and cold, the Golden Gate Bridge offers a scenic view of the bay.

weekend wandering

The choices begin with the different ways to get off the San Francisco peninsula. The Golden Gate Bridge, the only bridge you can ride across, is open for cyclists from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The trek across the bridge and through Marin is perhaps the most rewarding waterfront ride.

Once across the bridge, the trail winds through the tunnel and Conzelman Road beneath the bridge to Horseshoe Bay and Fort Baker. The ride is all downhill.

The route proceeds along Alexander Avenue to Bridgeway, Sausalito's main drag. Once through Sausalito, it pro-

ceeds under Highway 101. The other bike route goes across the Richardson Bay mudflats. In spring, the mudflats teem with water birds and their young. This is a good spot for birdwatching. At high tide, the flats are underwater — except for the bike trail.

Once across the mudflats, the trail divides again. One branch follows Highway 101's frontage road to Corte Madera and Larkspur. This route eventually ends at Point Reyes Station.

The other alternative goes to the Tiburon Peninsula. Following Tiburon Boulevard, the bike route jags at Greenwood Cove Drive and follows the edge

Cyprus still divided

Turkish invasion blasted

By Jim Beaver

Calling for an end to the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, a return of 200,000 Greek-Cypriots to their homes and an accounting of 2,197 missing prisoners, a series of speakers addressed students at SF State yesterday.

The Hellenic Students Association sponsored the event which included Greek Consul General Christos Botsios and Cypriot Consul General Anastasios Simonides.

The organizers showed a film, "Missing — Fate Unknown," which charged the Turks with hiding the fates of the Greek-Cypriot prisoners taken after fighting had ceased in the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Simonides said the Turks continue to "drag their feet and deny knowledge of the prisoners, claiming they were killed during the hostilities."

Simonides said the film made it clear that hundreds of the missing prisoners were seen by friends and relatives who were also imprisoned by the Turks but subsequently released.

Dwight Simpson, an SF State professor of International Relations, asked the crowd whether anyone looked familiar about the Turkish soldiers seen in the film. "Aside from their darker complexions, they look very much like American soldiers," he said. "The reason is that all their equipment, tanks and guns were supplied by America."

"Many of them were also trained in America," he said.

The Turks have controlled 40 percent of the eastern Mediterranean island since the 1974 invasion. They partitioned the island into north and south

sections and remain in control of the capital city of Nicosia. In 1975 the Turkish-Cypriots declared their independence from the government of Cyprus and formed the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the north.

Inter-communal talks between the two sides began in 1977 but have bogged down and been broken off on numerous occasions.

Botsios said the new socialist government in Greece has pledged to make the Cyprus problem the "priority issue of our government. We are not walking away from the inter-communal talks," he said, "but we must realize they have gone nowhere for so long that we must take a new approach."

Botsios said Greece would go to the international community to get the situation resolved. "We will seek an international conference. Greece has both a moral and legal obligation to protect Cyprus."

Simonides gave a brief history of the troubled island leading up to the 1974 invasion. Cyprus in ancient times was a Greek island, he said. But over time it has been ruled by Romans, the Turkish Ottoman empire and the British.

In 1960 it was granted independence under a complicated three-way treaty involving Greece, Turkey and Great Britain — no Cypriots were involved.

Dominic Talarides, the president of the United Greek Cypriots of Northern California and a judge in Cyprus before the invasion, charged the British with bringing in the Turks — ostensibly to protect the Turkish minority on the island — in fact to "foment a division of the island into factions" which had lived in relative peace, if mutual suspicion, prior to the plan.

By 1974, the colonels who had taken power in Greece in 1967 decided that Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios had drifted too far from the longtime Greek-Cypriot goal of "enosis," or union, with Greece.

They engineered a coup that ousted Makarios and put in their own general, "a known psychopath named Sampson," according to Simpson.

Simpson said Makarios had also been making progress uniting the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, meaning a strong and independent Cyprus.

"The country was also maintaining its neutrality. A strong, independent and neutral Cyprus was unacceptable to the American diplomatic plan for the area," he said.

"Kissinger even referred to Makarios, a Greek Catholic priest, as 'the Castro of the Mediterranean,'" he said.

Simpson said closed CIA files could show high-level American compliance in the planning of the coup. "Some people in Washington, especially Alexander Haig, would be hurt very badly by what's in those files," he said.

Simpson said it didn't matter to Washington who controlled Cyprus as

long as it wasn't the Cypriots. "They wanted the island controlled either by Greece or Turkey, or to have it partitioned."

When it became evident Sampson could not last as ruler of Cyprus, "the Nixon administration switched its support to the Turkish invasion. The Church committee (Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, was then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) found the invasion was not only tolerated but encouraged," Simpson said.

The current Turkish negotiating position, according to Talarides, is to treat the two communities as absolute equals even though the population is 80 percent Greek-Cypriot and 18 percent Turkish-Cypriot. "Fifty-fifty representation in all executive, legislative, judicial and ministerial bodies," he said. "They would even divide the total combined income of the two communities equally. When I read that my hair stood on end."

"When you contemplate the long list of miseries visited on that island," Simpson said, "don't forget the large role your own country has played."

The United People of Color for National Liberation and the office of Educational Support Services

will present a forum which will enable students to voice their concerns to campus administrators. Those scheduled to participate are:

Dr. Paul Romberg, President

Dr. Lawrence Ianni, Provost

Dr. Henry Gardner, Associate Provost for Educational Support Services

Ms. Ann Strickling, Acting Director of EOP

Mr. Burt Rivas, Chancellor's Office—EOP

The forum will take place on **March 22nd at 12 noon, 2:00 pm., in the Student Union Barbary Coast room.**

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ROBERT BLY-A reading with Dulcimer, March 26, at 8 pm, Unitarian Center, Franklin & Geary Blvd., SF. Admission \$6-Regular, \$4-Students. Send check and self-addressed envelope to C.G. Jung Institute, 2040 Gough St., SF, 94109.

SUMMER SESSIONS BULLETINS with class schedules, will be available on March 30. Pick one up in N-Ad, room 153. Enjoy your summer at SFSU!

The Student World Trade Association will host Mr. Pasquelli, Trade Specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration. March 23, SUB 114.

Pre-Med Students interested in participating in the Martinez Pre-Medical Program, especially women and minorities, call Kim or Karen at 751-9713, ext. 3878.

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By Nathalie

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Faculty remembers former dean

By Nathalie Ane

A humanist, a man with charm and presence who loved all the aspects of living and was open to sharing his knowledge with students and friends.

That is how Robert Thornton, professor of physics and first black dean of science at SF State, is remembered by colleagues and friends.

Thornton, for whom the Physical Science Building was named last year, died of cancer at his home in Fairfax, Va., on March 7. He was 83.

"He was an inspiration to us in science and as an administrator. He had a lot of experience in academia," said York Mandra, an SF State geology professor.

Before joining the faculty in 1956, Thornton was already an established scientist, teacher and administrator. He had served on the faculty of eight other colleges and universities including Brandeis University, where he worked on theoretical physics problems with Albert Einstein.

"Rob was the foundation for our (SF State's) excellence in science," Mandra said.

Thornton was a physicist who chose

to teach the beginning classes and, according to Mandra, was quite of perfectionist.

"If a student asked a question during class that he couldn't answer, he would make it a point to invite a professor with the knowledge to his house for dinner to get the answer for the next class session," he said.

Thornton is also remembered as a musician.

"Robert was science and music," Mandra said. "In fact, he used to sing with Paul Robeson. He was another person, with a beautiful voice. Rob was very warm, earthy person who loved people and who enjoyed fine wines and going to inexpensive nightclubs."

"He was well-liked by students. He was a traditionalist in his teaching approach, which proved to be very effective," said Earl Friesen, a physics professor.

When biology and physics were combined into one department, Thornton supported the idea and justified the need to have a change of structure in the department, according to Mandra.

"The chancellor's office didn't want it. It felt there was no need for it. So, when everything was left in limbo, Rob

stepped in and it went over to the legislature office," said Mandra.

In 1963, Thornton was appointed chairman of the division of natural science. The following year, he became dean of the newly established School of Science.

"It's hard to characterize a man with his kind of presence. When I first came here he was the most open. He wanted a young faculty and encouraged us to come to him with questions of strategies in teaching," said Friesen.

Among Thornton's professional accomplishments are co-authorship of two physics textbooks, three volumes for general education programs at the University of Chicago and numerous contributions to scientific journals. He was a member of the Planning Committee of the Association of Higher Education of the National Education Association, a panel participant for the National Science Foundation and had 10 years of service on the Governor's Television Advisory Committee. Thornton had been a professor emeritus at SF State since 1969. He is survived by his wife Jessie.



President Paul Romberg and the family of the late Dean Robert Thornton in front of the Physical Science Building dedicated to Thornton on Dec. 12, 1981.

El Salvador

Continued from page 7.

are supporting the Reagan policy."

The Reagan administration is sending \$360 million in aid this year, and \$226 million is proposed for next year to prop up the faltering government of Jose Napoleon Duarte which took charge in 1979. Mexican President Lopez Portillo is trying to sell a plan for a negotiated settlement of the civil war. He has the

support of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN), which leads the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Democratic Front (FDR), which is the political leadership of the left wing.

An estimated 30,000 people have been killed in El Salvador during the last three years. Military dictatorships have ruled the tiny Central American country of five million since 1932 when 30,000 people were killed in several weeks during a peasant uprising. The semi-feudal economic system in which "the 14 families" own

70 percent of the land keeps most of the people in abject poverty.

Mike Davis of the Northwest Regional Office of CISPES believes that victory of the FDR-FMLN will ensure self-determination because the organization is supported by the people.

"All you have to do is look at the way the government has repressed the guerrilla movement," he said. "They've massacred thousands of peasants in an attempt to destroy the social base of the revolution which is so strong."

Nuke

Continued from page 1

is no longer appropriate because of nuclear reactors and huge nuclear radioactive waste dumps everywhere that would produce, to a degree, genetic suicide. In terms of today's weaponry it's either survival or annihilation."

Survival, Caldicott says, is possible "through the use of the only weapon we have at our disposal in this day and age — the larynx. If enough people tell the politicians of the world that we will not

tolerate nuclear arms proliferation, there will be no nuclear war."

She said she and other doctors were horrified by a recent Harvard psychiatric study of 1,000 adolescents in the Boston area that showed most of them professed a profound fear of the future. The teenagers felt they probably wouldn't grow up and will probably not survive to have children.

Members of Physicians for Social Responsibility then went to Moscow to meet with Russian physicians to form an

international group of doctors dedicated to the prevention of nuclear war.

"They, like us, are not concerned with politics. We're worried about people, you and I, our children and our children's children," Caldicott said.

Caldicott, who received a standing ovation at the end of her talk, urged participation in grass-roots political activist groups like the Australian movement against the French atomic tests and the growing anti-nuclear movement in the United States.

A documentary of Caldicott's life, "Eight Minutes to Midnight," has been nominated for an academy award this year, and she hopes that those who see the film will join the world-wide anti-nuclear movement. She said her book, "Nuclear Madness," should "shock people's psyches" into realizing the finality of acute world radiation sickness.

"This is the greatest challenge the human race has ever had," she said. "We are the curators of life on this planet. We hold it in our hands. It's a beautiful planet, maybe the only life in the whole universe, and I refuse to believe we are silly enough to destroy it."

Vidal

Continued from page 1

Vidal's political views have remained basically unchanged for most of his life. But now much of what he says has the underlying pessimism that comes from seeing too few positive changes in the frame of a lifetime.

He calls for a stop to the nuclear arms race. "There's no 'maybe we will,'" Vidal said. "We're going to. This will be conventional wisdom in a couple of years, if we're all alive."

He endorses a 10 to 15 percent flat tax on corporations. "The corporations pay less and less and less. Last year they contributed 9 percent to the federal budget. Twenty years ago they contributed 40 percent to the budget. They're just getting away with murder."

Vidal estimated he will need \$500,000 to use television and radio ads during the last month of the campaign to counteract opponent Gov. Jerry Brown's \$2 million fund. He added that he can get by with less money, because he, unlike most running for the Senate seat, has no problem with name recognition and can concentrate on trying to get issues across.

"It has been established that, except for Teddy Kennedy, I am at this moment better known than any member of the U.S. Senate," he said. "Whenever I go to Capitol Hill, they ask for my autograph, I don't ask for theirs."

This celebrity status has caused tension between Vidal's political and novelist roles.

"It's something I always tried to avoid and is now happening to me simply because I'm so interested in politics," he said. "I was driven to do something that I had never done before, and as far as my literary career is concerned, is very harmful."

"The moment you become more famous than your work, the work really vanishes . . . but I've always kept a balance. Now, suddenly, it's all out of balance. As a political candidate, I have now put in shadow the other. This is not a good career move for me as a writer. Let's hope it's a good one politically."



By Toru Kawana

Prospective senator Gore Vidal spoke at SF State Tuesday: "I am the wild card in this particular race."

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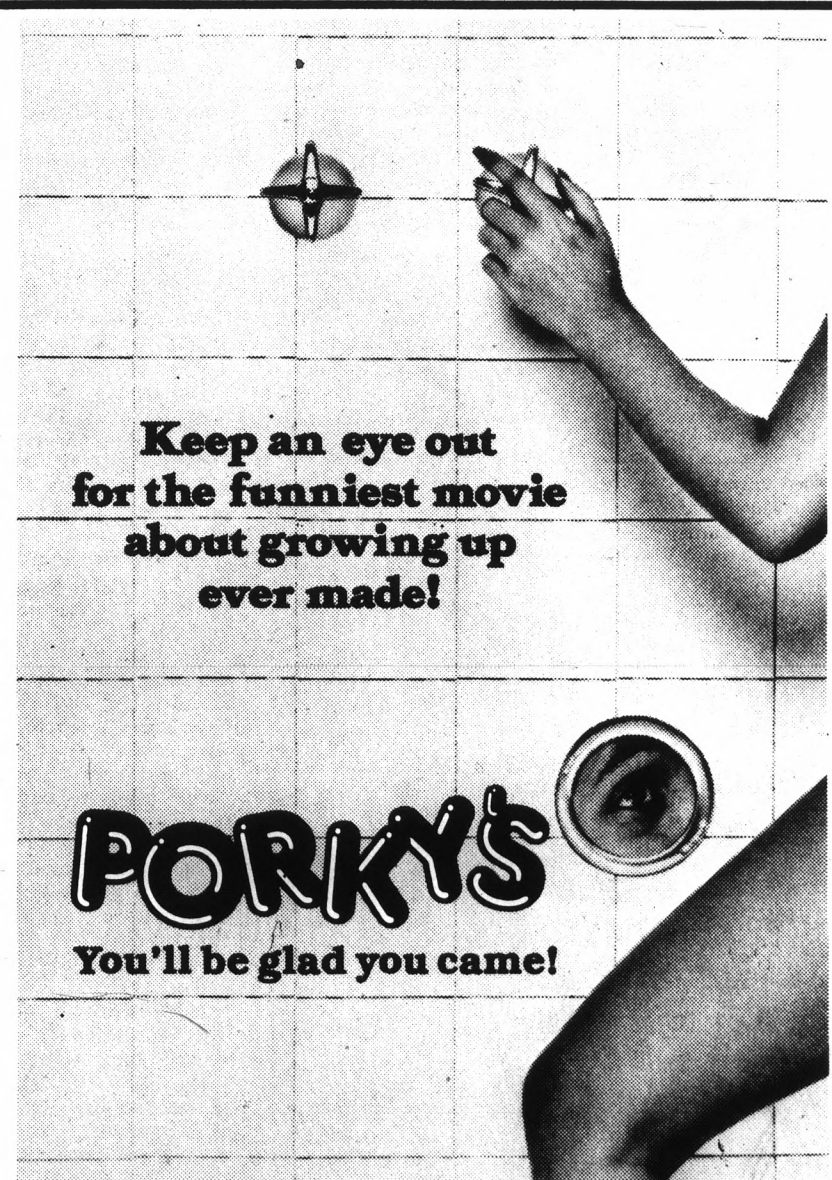
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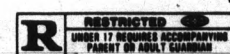
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Arts

Cacophony to symphony, music students play on

By Gregg Pearlman

The sounds up and down the halls of the music section in the Creative Arts Building are like those of a radio dial being flipped back and forth. Except on this radio, no news, sports or weather is available. Music of the rock, jazz, classical or other discernible varieties is not available. On this radio, there is only distorted, sometimes euphonous, music that has remained unchanged in principle for centuries. This music is called "Practice."

In a hall lined with small rehearsal cubicles, clarinets run up and down scales; a trombone blares like a train whistle; a cello plays the same eight bars over and over.

A sax trills away with no other purpose than to practice trills. A guitar, xylophone or snare drum is thrown in for effect.

And there is plenty of effect. There's a lot of sweat in these halls.

"We work tremendously hard," said Tisa Hurtado, a singer and second semester music freshman. "At the end of every semester we have to go in front of a jury. You sing the pieces you've been studying with your individual instructor in front of four or five other instructors — the jury. They tell you

whether you pass up to the next level or not. Also, you have to audition for the department before they'll accept you."

Hurtado said she chose SF State on the advice of her choral director in high school. SF State was at the top of his list of the best music schools in California.

"The instruction here is excellent," she said. "It's a real experience coming to school every day. The people of the Music Department are unique."

Freshman tuba player Julian Dixon came to SF State because Floyd Cooley teaches here. "He's the best tuba teacher in the area," he said.

Dixon, a graduate of Lowell High School, plays in a band, an orchestra, a quintet, a brass choir and an extracurricular youth orchestra. He estimated that he practices and rehearses more than 24 hours per week.

"I came here instead of a conservatory because I can get an education here," he said. "Also, I might think about a change in career plans. I might minor in zoology or biology."

"Professionally, I was in a Dixie band in high school. We did private parties and things like that," he said.

Dixon is majoring both in performance and music with thoughts of teaching. "The direction I take depends

on how well I develop my music skills," he said.

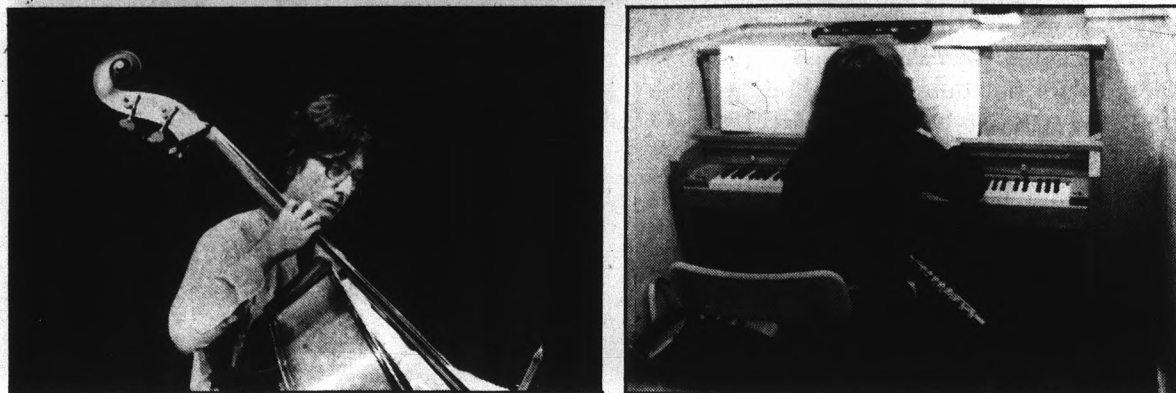
Music Department Chairman Richard Webb said the department provides opportunities for music students to meet their goals within a broad liberal arts spectrum.

Webb, who joined the department in August, said the demographic emphasis inherent in the California State University System draws most students in the department from the Bay Area.

"However," Webb said, "The kaleidoscopic range of cultural and artistic opportunities also attracts many students from other parts of the United States, as well as from other countries."

"The department is justifiably proud of its faculty," he said. "In addition to their principle mission as educators, they are concert artists, scholars and published composers in their own right. And the alumni have distinguished themselves as teachers and performers in every realm of the professional field."

Webb's office in CA 214 is almost out of reach of those strange, noisy little cubicles. It seems the music students within the dens of cacophony are, in fact, serious about what they want to do with their lives — unlike a good percentage of other college students.



Photos by Richard Brucker

Music students spend long hours practicing their craft and must also attend a weekly recital.

'Personal Best' Robert Towne takes chances

By Charlotte Clark

The lean man with a neatly trimmed, grizzled beard quickly enters the suite, late for his scheduled interview. His lime green pullover, aviator sunglasses hooked in front and faded jeans sharply contrast the quiet elegance of the Stanford Court Hotel.

Robert Towne, writer and director of "Personal Best," takes time to answer questions about his latest film, a controversial work called both "a film of great sensitivity and naturalness" and a "classic of sports-porn."

Towne takes chances with this film — one reason he decided to make it his directing debut. He used athletes who had never acted and an actress who was athletic but not a pentathlete.

Heroines Mariel Hemingway and Patrice Donnelly fall in love as naturally and gracefully as they run hurdles, challenging a film tradition stereotyping homosexuals as powerless or psychopathic.

"I did not choose this movie — it chose me," Towne said, casually kicking off Birkenstocks and propping stockinged feet on the coffee table.

"Personal Best" follows the struggles of two athletes from the 1976 Olympic track tryouts in Eugene, Ore. to the 1980 Moscow Olympic trials. It shows solid images of strong, healthy, playful, bawdy women. Women free from

pretense.

The film strongly relies on visual images to catch the strength and fluidity of the athletes. Towne, screenwriter of "Chinatown," "The Last Detail" and "Shampoo" uses cinematographer Michael Chapman "Taxi Driver," "Raging Bull" to develop his characters as much as possible through movement.

Towne explained that slow-motion footage was shot not to elongate a moment but to isolate it, the way a dancer is isolated on point.

"Personal Best grew out of Towne's experiences working out in the weight rooms and pools of UCLA in 1976.

"I found the women athletes at UCLA fascinating; much more interesting than men because they are much less programmatic and less able to rely on the kind of jingoism that has kept men going for so long," said Towne. "They don't have a history of Pat O'Brian telling them to run through lockers and kill the other team. They have to figure out how to compete on their own."

Towne said the central issue in "Personal Best" is not lesbianism but achievement: how to serve personal ambition and not violate the person you love.

Towne has been criticized for making the women's relationship dispensable, almost adolescent, particularly for Hemingway who doesn't seem to grow up un-

til she meets boyfriend Kenny Moore.

"It's there to be deliberately tossed away," said Towne, draping his arm over the back of the tomato-colored sofa.

He said the lesbian love affair strengthened the competition theme since the women were competing directly against one another.

Although the movie ends with Hemingway involved with Moore, Towne doesn't see that as the end for the two women.

"I would hate to think that relationship was over or the moment gone," he said.

Towne, who wrote the script for "Personal Best" in 25 days, found directing a more passive experience, choosing to "not see" in order to let things develop naturally.

He said that directing was an inevitable outgrowth of writing — accepting the responsibility for the building as well as the blueprint.

Coppola's lights illuminate love in 'One From the Heart'

By Danny Jong

Francis Ford Coppola just won't quit. In spite of being kicked around by snarling movie critics — and he took some punishing knocks for "Apocalypse Now" — Coppola trudges on, making yet another film. This one is embroiled in enough brouhaha befitting this self-proclaimed latter-day movie mogul.

His latest, "One From the Heart," certainly lives up to the Coppola tradition: overbudget and 11th-hour editing. And for an added twist, a tug of war for control between Columbia, the film's distributor, and Coppola.

What more is there to say about "One From the Heart"? Lots.

"One From the Heart" is a simple enough story. Franny (Teri Garr) is bored with Hank (Frederick Forrest), her lover of five years. Franny decides to spell relief by taking a hike, hoping never to see boring Hank again.

You see, Franny yearns for adventure, for excitement. What she really wants to do is to whoop it up in exotic Bora Bora in the South Pacific. So the bored couple break up.

But heartbreak isn't as bad as psoriasis. Both wind up with fantasy lovers within hours.

Hank meets circus girl (Nastassia Kinski) who comes on to him like a magnet. Franny meets her Prince Charming (Raul Julia), a tall, dark and oh so handsome Latin in dancing shoes instead of on a white horse.

And they lived happily ever after? Wrong. After a wild and hypnotic night dancing in the lights fantastic of Las Vegas, Hank has second thoughts. The idea of reconciliation, born from an empty heart longing for security and intimacy, seeps into his consciousness.

Do they reconcile or don't they? Sorry, no giveaways here.

What can be said, however, is that Coppola has weaved a tale of the old and the new. It's the old-fashioned

boy-girl love story set against a surreal sound stage of Las Vegas.

Critics have said this film is overwhelmed by the magnificent sets; the neon lights are the main objection. But this seems to be Coppola's point: he subjugated the story, the acting, the script, whatever, and instead, used the lights to build the illusion of love, their brilliance to show exhilaration, their colors to define moods. Why else would it be so prominent?

Obviously, Coppola shot this movie totally in his Zoetrope studio so he could manipulate the scenes his way. And he did a wonderful job.

OK, so the story is a bit dumb, the script weak at times and the acting mediocre. Still, Coppola has created a romance that is not only entertaining but surprisingly heartwrenching.

Leave your Kleenex at home, and for that matter, leave your down jacket too. This movie is a warm, but not overly sentimental, affirmation of that mysterious magic between two people.

Music-less dance dull

By Daphne Gray

At 9:47 p.m., polite applause awakened the few sleeping individuals in the audience. Almost everyone clapped; some out of appreciation for the tremendous effort expended and others because it was at last over.

Opening night for Margaret Jenkins Dance Company's spring season was interesting, avant garde and hard to sit through.

The main problem with Jenkin's new 42-minute piece, "Cortland Set," is the use of taped voices rather than music. Nonsensical words and phrases, repeated over and over again (for example, more than five minutes of the word "was") quickly become monotonous, then annoying, then downright intrusive.

The "score," by Michael Palmer — who has worked with Jenkins before — is new and different. Interest soon wore thin, however, and 20 minutes into it, the audience became visibly and audibly restless.

There were sighs of relief when the voice-tape stopped for a few seconds several times. The dancers continued, though, seemingly oblivious to whether or not there was sound.

There seems to be a trend lately to choreograph pieces without music. It

presents a great challenge to the dancers, especially in group work, for they must cue off each other, rather than the music. Keeping the rhythm and pace takes extra concentration as well.

But music-less dance forces a challenge upon the audience as well. The viewer is no longer able to sit back and simply enjoy the beauty and flow of well-tuned bodies and be entertained.

He or she is suddenly aware of many things, including the sounds of several pairs of feet and of heavy breathing. The mind asks, "Why is this happening this way?" You are forced to think. The experience is no longer emotional, it is cerebral.

Perhaps something can be said for expressionless, emotionless, music-less dance. Does anyone care to say it?

On the more positive side, the dancers were in good form, especially Kasandra Green, whose energy and technique gave her performance a noticeable zest.

The program opened with a brief 1981 work, "Harp." It is modern dance set to Sonny Terry singing the blues. It had far more appeal than the major work. It was short, spirited and fun.

The performance will be repeated tonight, Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. at Margaret Jenkins Dance Studio, 1590 15th Street. Tickets are \$6. For information or reservations, call 863-7580.



Love on the rebound waits in Las Vegas for Hank (Frederick Forrest) and Leila (Nastassia Kinski).

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WORLD AIRWAYS

Sports

Scouts eye Gator pitcher Butch's big-league dreams

By Steven Harmon

Aldo Joseph Baccala III imagines that one day he will settle down to become a sports psychologist. But until then Butch, as he is commonly known, would just as soon be employed for the next 10 or 15 years on one of sport's highest pinacles: the major league pitchers mound.

Baccala was one of the millions of young boys who dream of playing in the major leagues, yet is one of the few who may see that fantasy.

"The No. 1 goal in my life is to pitch big league ball," said the sophomore Gator hurler. "I've always envisioned getting the kind of public attention that a major league gets."

The tall, burly Italian from Petaluma with a right arm that produces fastballs worthy of the major leagues is on the verge of becoming the most feared pitcher in the Far Western Conference.

Baccala has been troubling FWC hitters since last year, when he was 8-5, and has risen to star form at SF State this year, already racking up a 5-1 record with a 2.14 earned run average (4-0, 1.24 ERA in the FWC) through the Gators' first 19 games.

The nearly 20-year-old fastballer has attracted Bay Area major league baseball scouts since his senior year at Petaluma High School, when he led his

team to the North Coast Section 3A championship with a 12-0 mark and a 1.41 ERA in 1980.

Los Angeles Dodger scout Dick Murray, who first noticed Baccala in 1980 in an Easter tournament, was immediately impressed with the way he dominated the other players.

"He was the strongest kid out there," he said. "He threw the ball harder than any of his peers."

A weight problem and the lack of previous exposure, kept him from being selected in the 1980 major league summer draft or being recruited by major California colleges.

"I was disappointed but I knew I wasn't ready," said Baccala. "I was overweight and really didn't know that much about pitching."

Because of a dispute with his high school coach, Baccala did not play in his junior year and entered his senior year virtually unknown to scouts. By then, because of his high school football coach's weight lifting program and his mother's exemplary cooking, Baccala's weight had reached 260 pounds.

Scholarship universities such as Southern Cal, Santa Clara and Pacific expressed interest, but lacked a strong commitment in recruiting him.

SF State Head Coach Orrin Freeman, not influenced by other universities' assessments of Baccala, wooed him from

the 10th game of the 1980 season until the final game, when Baccala carried his team to the North Coast title with five hitless innings of relief, while batting a perfect four-for-four including a three-run homerun.

"We knew he had the ability then to do the kinds of things he's doing now," Freeman said. "I enjoy working with guys coming directly out of high school. He's great to work with, because he's very receptive."

"Freeman was the first coach to talk to me," said Baccala. "Loyalty is a big thing in my family and he'd shown that and confidence in me."

As soon as Baccala entered SF State in the fall of 1980 he set out to work off the extra weight. He spent three months in an extensive training program in which he ran two to three miles, 15 to 20 wind-sprints, did 100 sit-ups, and played racquetball daily. At the start of the 1981 baseball season, Baccala had trimmed down to 216 pounds.

"He's had amazing progress since then," said Murray. "Shaving the weight showed that he wanted to play this game professionally. It showed great dedication."

"He's become a man now," said Giant scout Dutch Anderson, who has followed Baccala's performance for three years. "Since high school, when he was just a hard thrower, he's learned to

be a pitcher with a lot of finesse, throwing sliders and changeups for strikes."

"He has the body strength to be able to throw a fastball by a potential major leaguer," said Philadelphia Phillies scout Bob Poole. "He's a battler who plays with intensity and is just learning to pitch. His potential is just now becoming evident."

The question is not whether Baccala will be drafted by a major league club, it is when. Technically, he has to wait until after he turns 21 or finishes his junior year to be eligible for a draft. However, he could sit out his junior campaign and be drafted next January rather than June 1983.

The consensus among Freeman and the scouts is that Baccala needs an additional year of development at SF State before he will be at his peak value to the major leagues.

"He hasn't gotten his pitching motion to the point where it should be so he could throw his fastball harder with less effort," said Freeman.

"He'd have a good selling point if he pitched through his junior year," said Murray. "By another year, he'll have improved enough to be up with all top caliber pitchers."

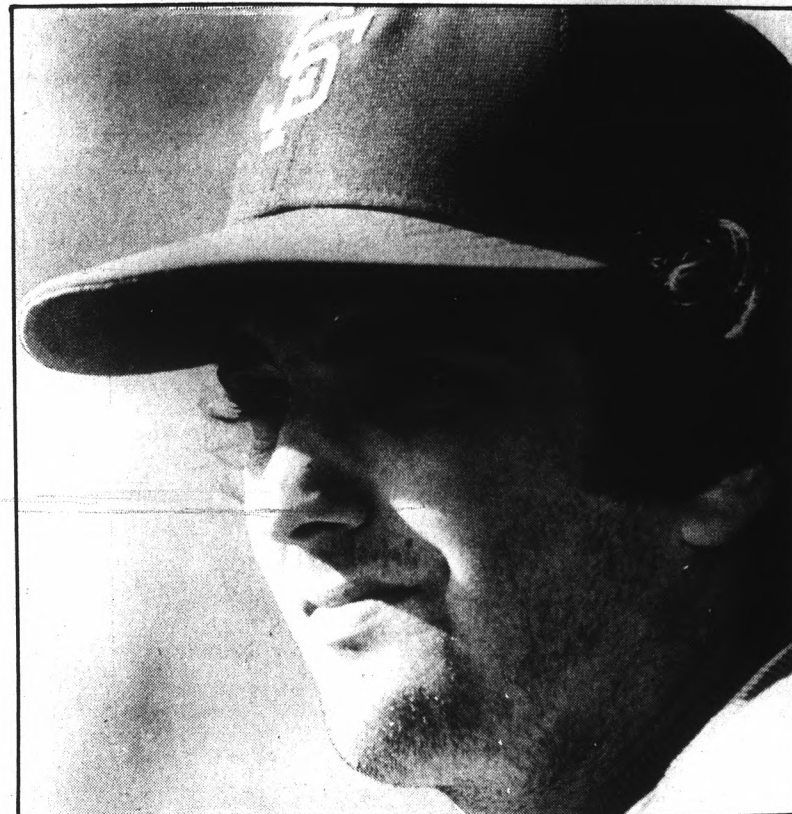
"He's been improving since he got here and every year he's gonna get better and better," said Anderson.

Baccala has not decided if he will continue his collegiate career or sit out next year in hopes of getting drafted in the high rounds of the January draft.

"Right now, I don't think I'm going anywhere, but I'll see how I feel after the summer season is over," he said.

This summer, Baccala will play semi-pro baseball with a Kansas club, the Hutchinson Broncos.

Uppermost on Baccala's mind now, though, are his education and the current baseball season. He is serious about obtaining a degree from SF State.



By Richard Brucker

Butch Baccala waits to pitch his next inning during his most recent outing, a 17-0 victory over Cal-State Hayward last Friday.

"As much of a jock image as I may have, I want to show people I was here for more than baseball," he said.

A physical education major, he has recently focused his academic interests on sports psychology.

"I've always been interested in the emotional part of sports, in the pressures involved and in how athletes tick," he said. "It would be the worst thing in the world if I didn't make it. It would kill me emotionally, but that's why I'd like to get a degree."

Butch, an emotionally upbeat person who can be seen charging off the mound at the end of an inning, slapping high-fives and yelling encouragement to his teammates, is also reflective on life.

"I know my limits. I'm learning to take the bad with the good," he said. "I don't care what anybody says, the hardest thing for a human to handle is criticism. I'm beginning to learn that not everyone is going to like me."

"He's a wonderful kid and a fine gentleman," said Anderson. "I wish him all the luck in the world."

Baccala can be likened to the enriched commodity not yet patented in a professional market. He will continue his dynamic performances for this year and probably the next year at Maloney Field. It won't be long, however, before a professional organization invests in his arm and charges an admission price for a ballplayer well worth the fee.

Softball team tied for first

By Douglas Amador

Losing a team's best player because of injury always hurts. But to lose the two best players is, in the words of women's softball coach Diane Kalliam, "devastating."

But the Gators are not panicking. Despite early season injuries to pitcher Lorraine Morton and shortstop Carrie Wert, the squad's two best players, SF State has racked up a 8-4-1 overall record. The team swept a doubleheader from Cal-State Hayward Saturday to gain a share of first place in the Golden State Conference with a 2-0 league mark.

Tomorrow the Gators face Chico State in SF State's home opener at 1:30 p.m. (Rain canceled last week's scheduled home opener against De Anza College.) After Chico the Gators play a string of seven consecutive doubleheaders, including home games against Humboldt State Saturday, Oregon State Monday and Portland State Wednesday.

Wert plans to start both games tomorrow, although she "doesn't have her full range of motion yet," Kalliam said.

"But I'm glad to have her back in the lineup."

Wert, in fact, played both ends of Saturday's doubleheader for her first taste of action since suffering a dislocated knee two weeks earlier. Wert went two for three in the second game with a double and two runs scored.

Morton played five games before injuring her knee in practice two weeks ago. She had knee surgery last week and is out of competition for the year.

Last year Morton set 14 Gator records, including most victories (17), lowest earned run average (1.38), most innings pitched (238.1) and most strikeouts (69). She also broke records at the plate with nine doubles, five triples and 31 runs batted in (RBI).

Julie Lynch has assumed the No. 1 pitcher's role with a 5-3 record and 2.09 earned run average. She has also been a terror at the plate, leading the team in batting (.511), runs (12), hits (24), RBI (7) and triples (2).

Doreen Rose filled in admirably on

the mound, pitching her first complete game ever against Hayward.

"Injuries haven't hurt our performance as much as I thought they might," Kalliam said. "I think the early season injuries helped us realize that we don't have to worry if people get hurt because we have people who can fill in."

"The loss of Carrie was more psychological and emotional than physical because by far and away she's our leader," Kalliam said. "When you take Carrie's mouth away from the infield it makes a difference, especially to the freshmen and younger players."

Kalliam cited three key factors as the team's strengths: experience, solid defense and versatility. "We have quite a few juniors and seniors with stability and experience who can play a variety of positions," she said.

If the Gators have a weakness, it is an "inconsistent offense," Kalliam said. "Some games we hit the ball well, but other games we don't hit anything."

Kalliam admitted that the pitching will not dominate any team. "We don't have the kind of pitching that will shut out a team. It might happen, but the odds are not high."

Looking at the immediate future, Kalliam expects close games against a "good, steady" Chico team that the Gators beat 6-3 in the Chico State University Early-Bird Tournament two weeks ago.

Kalliam said she'll use the non-conference games (Oregon State and Portland State) to play people in different positions and play those who don't normally get much playing time.

"Of course, we're going to play to win," she said.

SCHEDULE 3/18/82-3/24/82

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1982		
Baseball vs. University of San Francisco — HERE	2:30 p.m.	
Women's Soccer at University of the Pacific	3 p.m.	
Women's Tennis at Stanislaus State	2 p.m.	
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1982		
Men's Tennis vs. University of Portland — HERE	2:30 p.m.	
Softball vs. Chico State (2) — HERE	1:30 p.m.	
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1982		
Softball vs. Humboldt State — HERE	1:30 p.m.	
Baseball at Pepperdine	12 noon	
Gymnastics Practice Meet — HERE	11 a.m.	
SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1982		
Men's Tennis vs. Tulsa — HERE	2:30 p.m.	
Women's Tennis vs. University of Montana — HERE	2:30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1982		
Baseball at University of San Francisco	2:30 p.m.	
Women's Tennis vs. University of Oregon — HERE	2:30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1982		
No Events Scheduled		

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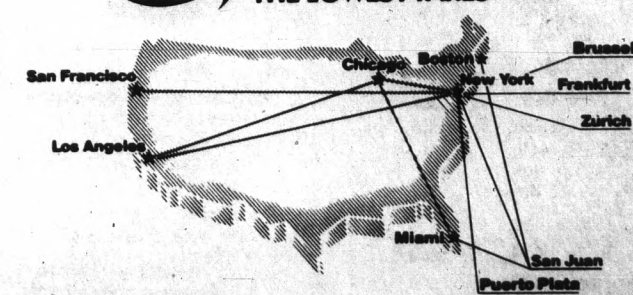
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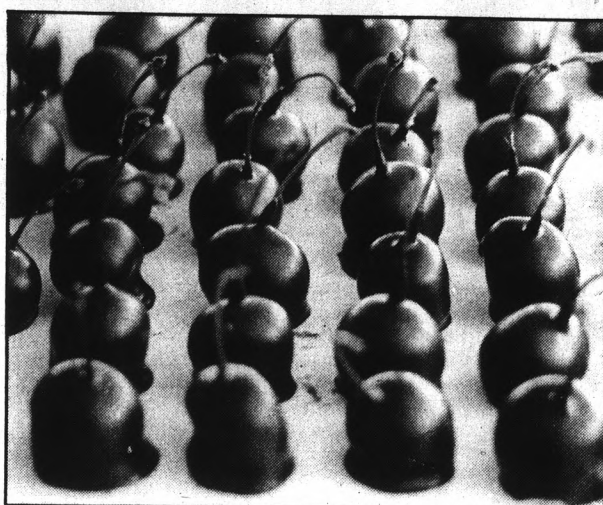
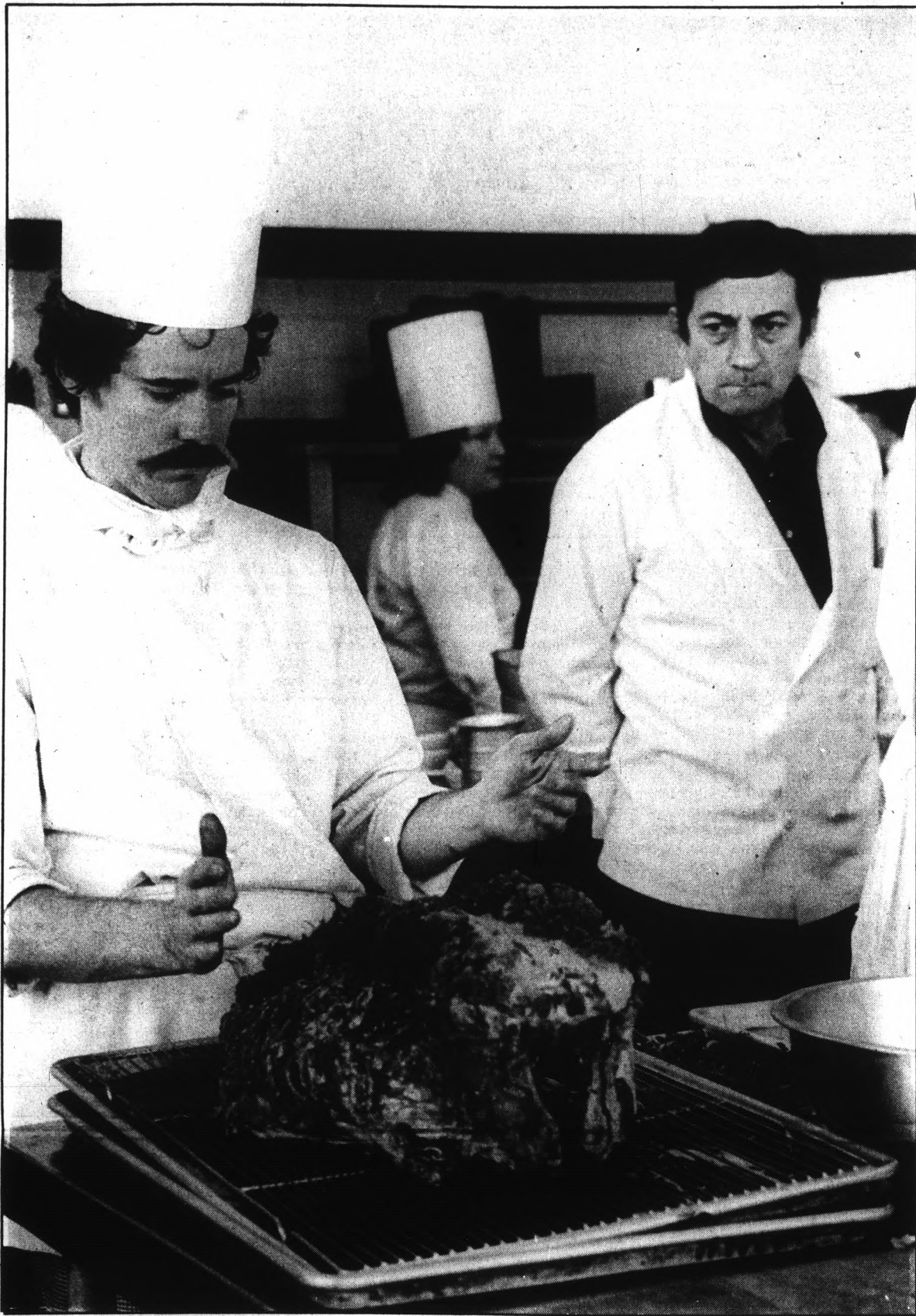
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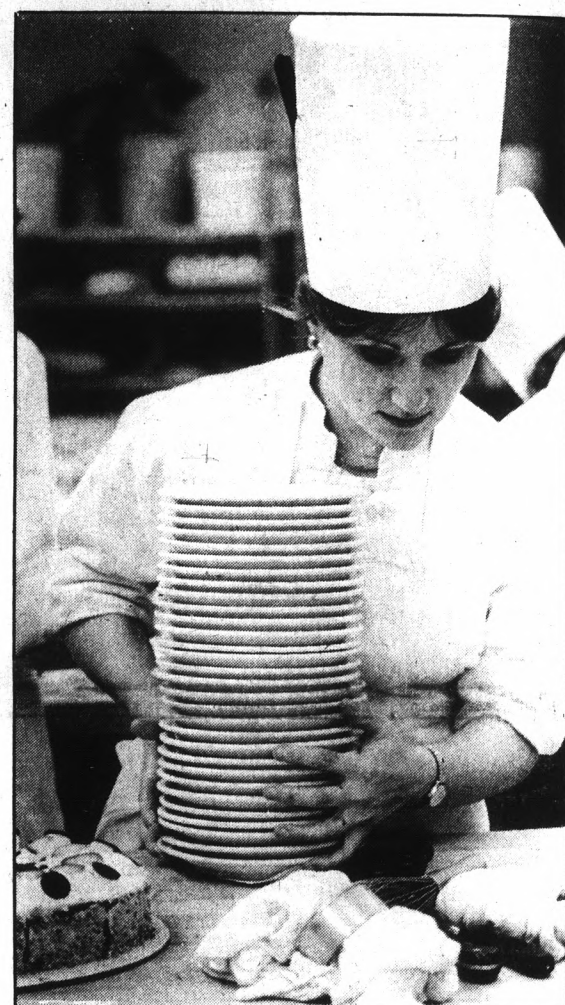
Backwords

Bon appetit: training chefs in the West

Culinary Academy whips up creme de la creme cooks



Chef-in-the-making David Sellers (left) seriously scans a rib roast; a busy group of students (top) practices with pastry; kirsch-covered cherries (above) wait patiently to be eaten; stacking dishes (right) is one of the more mundane chores that keep the students from becoming "prima donnas," says Chef Koellner; 50-year-old Fred Englisch (below) hopes to work on a cruise ship when he graduates.



It's excruciatingly tempting. Aromas beckon and textures entice. Only the strongest of will resist.

"From the moment I come into school at 7 a.m. till I leave at 2:30 p.m., I'm always eating," confesses David Cardenas, junior cooking student at the Culinary Academy. "Not just tasting but getting a bowl of this and glass of that. Just for the pleasure of eating. It's really a sensual experience." But sensuality has a price: \$8,080. For that amount, the Culinary Academy at 215 Fremont St. provides a strict 16-month program guaranteed to drive the senses into deliciously reckless abandon.

Those interested in the hotel and large restaurant field learn the classical French cooking techniques in everything from simple but savory soups to more complex dishes like quail eggs with red wine sauce and mushrooms in puff pastry to elaborate productions of banquet buffets with ice-carved sculptures.

Combined with the pleasure of food is a very disciplined and exact approach to cooking. Students work seven hours a day on weekdays under the chef's scrupulous eye in the academy's four kitchens and restaurant.

The kitchens are separated from the restaurant's dining room by large windows through which the customers, looking like visitors at a zoo, can peer at students in white chef's coats and hats preparing their menu choices.

Although the dining room is modestly furnished with molded plastic chairs and tables with carnations in small white vases, the ambience created by the succulently presented food and the students in uniform is one like dining on an expensive cruise ship — as one patron put it, "in definitely 'Grand Hotel' style."

What helps maintain this appearance is what some students call the "army atmosphere" at the academy.

"I think one thing Americans lack in schools is discipline," explains Danielle Carlyle, who founded the school less than five years ago. "The Europeans have one thing: discipline. And our chefs are all European. To be a good chef you must have discipline."

Austrian-born chef Leo Koellner has personified this discipline in his one-and-a-half-year rule of the Garde Manger (buffet) kitchen.

"It's not just cooking, it's mentality, too," he says with slightly larger than life operatic gestures and tone. "We

force the kids to clean the icebox and ovens. We force them because the chefs outside want that type of person, not prima donnas."

"Chef Leo, is this all right?" asks a student offering a tempting noodle salad for inspection.

The chef expertly dips his fingers into the bowl and quickly tastes a mouthful.

"Hmm. It's coming," he says reassuringly as he wipes his full moustache with a flourish, but his smile turns to a comical grimace.

"I must taste over 15 salads today," he explains with mock exasperation. "A pain in the..."

But the chefs have more than over-worked taste buds to contend with.

"Teaching is a fairly stressful job, but you have different types of pressure," says Swiss-born Chef Denis Martig. He's headed the pastry kitchen since the academy's birth, except for a two-year hiatus as pastry chef for Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas, Nev. "You need an awful lot of patience. You have to repeat and repeat until the students understand."

"Make 'em nice, make 'em nice," he teases freshman student Anita Velardi who is dipping rum and almond paste macaroon rings into chocolate. "Have class."

Chef Martig will head the Culinary Academy's first expansion, probably aided by the school's annual \$1,500,000 from student tuition: a professional pastry-chef school due to open in May. "He's really excited about the new pastry school; he's been bubbling all over since he heard it was set," says student Velardi, who jokingly claims she is the messiest student at the academy as she searches for a towel on which to wipe her chocolate-dipped fingers.

Although Chef Martig warns, "Looks are one thing, taste is another," exactness and artistry are two qualities encouraged by the chefs. In fact, artists' tools are sometimes used in food preparation.

Brushes are used to apply impressionistic strokes of egg mixture on the surface of anchovy appetizers. Grade school-type wooden rulers help a student to meticulously slice an almond sugar cake. For the buffet ice sculptures, the chef uses a regular electric chainsaw to shape the ice then students use chisels to chip away at the masterwork.

In addition to those formerly in artistically related professions, the academy attracts people who have left an amazing variety of backgrounds to

enter the cooking field: former lab technicians, teachers, stewardesses and... baseball players?

"This is just one of those things," said George Torassa, catcher for the San Francisco Giants from 1977 to 1980. "Baseball has very little to do with why I'm in the academy."

Torassa, who looks as comfortable in his waiter role as he must have behind home plate, says he hopes to eventually own a restaurant.

"This is the business I want to get into," he says during his lunch break on the restaurant's patio. "I've always enjoyed cooking, so this just seemed like a natural thing."

"I guess it's something they always wanted to do and never had a chance to," says academy restaurant manager Carl Lewandowski, who sold oriental rugs before he graduated in the academy's first class and was hired.

Lewandowski says most students choose the cooking field because it allows them a fast change in careers.

Rather than becoming a teacher and taking four years again, this is a shorter course. I think this is probably what attracts them more," he says.

Government financial aid is not available because the academy's program, like most cooking schools, is non-accredited. Students work part-time or get loans from parents to afford the steep tuition rates.

Student David Cardenas works as a cook for a family in Marin County to support himself through school.

"I changed careers at 40," he says, adding that he worked for an agricultural company for 15 years. "I had it made, and I gave it up. God, I really miss the money. But I decided I wanted to give people pleasure through their stomachs."

Those who wish to enter the cooking field on a smaller scale than the Culinary Academy, can join schools like Tante Marie's Cooking School at 271 Francisco Street.

"It's a professional school, but it is not a hotel school like the Culinary Academy," says Sue Farley, administrator at Tante Marie's. "We don't teach production cooking. But we teach fine French cooking in all the classical techniques like they do but on a smaller level."

If the kitchens and restaurant of the academy have the look of a cruise ship,

then Tante Marie's looks more like a small European chalet with a regular kitchen and a demonstration kitchen much like those on television cooking shows.

The one striking feature both schools share is the cost: Tante Marie's charges \$7,000 for a nine-month course.

Most of the 250 students at the Culinary Academy are men in their early 20s. At Tante Marie's, most of the 11 students are women in the early 30s looking for a career in the teaching or catering aspect of the field.

"The women have really been coming along," says the Culinary Academy's Lewandowski, who estimates they now comprise 35 percent of academy students. "We're picking up more and more. At one time women were not recognized in the industry at all. Even in France, you had the ones that came up and were recognized there. But not in America. I think Julia Child has a lot to do with the change. They figure if she can do it, the others can too."

But, both men and women face the same problem once they leave a cooking school with a diploma in hand: A sweet career in the culinary profession is not guaranteed.

Tante Marie's Farley says "you just have to work your way up" from the starting salary of about \$6 an hour in the tight job market.

"Generally, restaurants don't hire somebody out of a school like any of these to be the (top) chef," she says. "It's a fairly traditional world, the food world. It's like ballet. You have to get the classical training and then most of it counts on the reputation of where you've been working. The official paperwork doesn't seem to make a lot of difference."

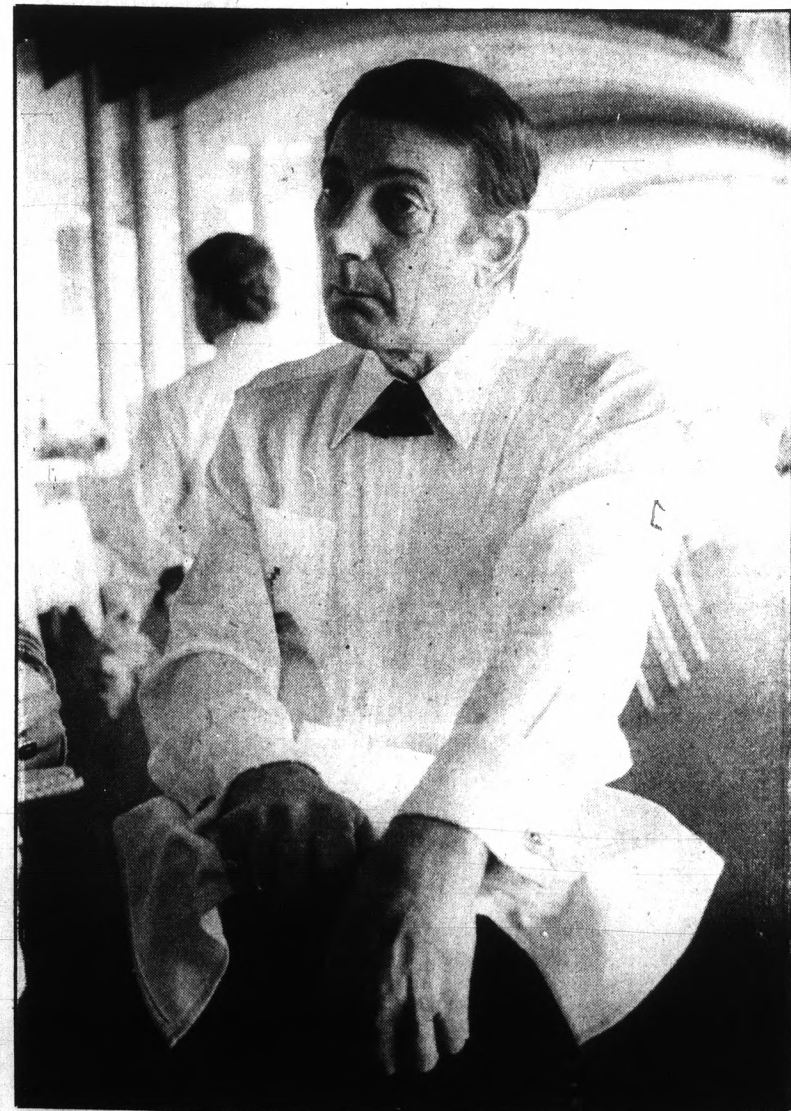
Farley believes the schools bridge the gap between European and American training.

"In France, they start their training when they're teenagers working in the kitchens peeling potatoes and stuff like that," she says. "And then they work close to the chef and learn most of the techniques."

"So what the schools do in this country is make up for the French mother and that French restaurant most professional chefs started in when they were 15 years old."

Chef Leo Koellner advises recent graduates to keep their goals modest.

"I believe it's like a credit card," he says with customary humor. "You never get American Express the first time. You



get the Shell card.

"If you're flexible, it's no headache at all. Of course, you must be realistic. The first four or five years you must be very flexible. To expect to stay in one place and think things are settled is unrealistic."

Do the students think it will be worth it?

"Most of us already have jobs and sensational job prospects," says student Cardenas. "Honestly, I don't know

what the money will be like. But it should be exciting nevertheless."

"It takes just a few words at the end of the meal to make it worthwhile. When the lady I work for says, 'This sauce is out of this world,' that's all I live for."

Text by Bill Coniff
Photos by Jan Gauthier

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